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WORTHINGTON

PROPOSED BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION IN 1923.

Prince of Wales' Appeal for Guarantors.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 24. The Prince of Wales is appealing to the nation on behalf of the proposed British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, London, in 1923. It is stated to be essential that at least £500,000 should be promised to the guarantee fund in the next few weeks to enable a serious start to be made. The response to the appeal will determine whether the exhibition be held in 1923 or at all. It is emphasized that guarantors will only be called on to contribute in the event of the exhibition failing financially. This is almost inconceivable on the other contrary, it is anticipated that there will be a substantial credit balance, which will be devoted to some public object.

THE IRISH POSITION.

Release of Countess Markievicz.

London, July 24. Countess Markievicz, Irish Sinn Féin's Labour Minister, who was sentenced at the end of last year to two years' imprisonment, was today released from Mountjoy Prison.

UPPER SILESIA.

Germany Conciliatory, but Denies Responsibility for Outrages.

Berlin, July 24. The German reply to the French note declares that the situation in Upper Silesia is in no way threatened by the German population, and denies that Germans are responsible for the murder of the French major or for other alleged anti-French outrages. The reply further declares that the German self-defence force has been disbanded and that the entire Polish insurgent military organisation remains in the plebiscite territory, and that the French troops have hitherto done nothing effectual to disarm the Polish insurgents. An increase of French forces can scarcely contribute to the tranquillity of the situation, which is naturally strained, owing to the delay in announcing a decision. The German Government will continue to endeavour to carry out the Peace Treaty, but the Poles must also be made to observe the Treaty and to cease to strive after illegitimate aims and to renounce violence.

French Disquietude at Britain's Attitude.

Paris, July 24. Newspaper comments betray alarm at the Upper Silesian situation, and especially in the uneasiness in regard to Britain's attitude. *Le Temps* considers that the issue has become Britain and Germany versus France. *La Liberté* accuses Britain of affording Germany protection, and urges France to stand firm, declaring that, owing to Mr. Lloyd George's obstinacy, the "fat is in the fire."

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

Paris, July 22 (delayed). The President of the Inter-Allied Control Commission in Berlin has had an interview with Mr. Briand. Germany's disarmament is said to be proceeding now without opposition from the German Government. Scrapping of heavy ordnance is going on. *Rheinisch*.

OUTBREAK IN SPANISH MOROCCO.

Large Force to be Despatched.

Madrid, July 24. The War Minister states that Spain is faced with a new situation in Morocco. Hitherto she has only had to deal with isolated groups of rebels; now she is faced with a real rebel army, perfectly organised. The Spanish Government has requisitioned several Atlantic liners and large steamers at Seville and Barcelona to transport troops to Morocco.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

CANTONESE CAPTURE NANNING.

Campaign Practically Ended.

Today's *Ganton Times* says:— Soon after the fall of Kwei Yuen, the last stronghold guarding the entrance to Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi, an invitation was received by the Cantonese troops from the Kwangsi Provincial Assembly, the Chamber of Commerce and other public organisations urging Gen. Chen Ching-ming, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army, to lead his forces into Nanning so as to maintain public order in view of the absence of the defeated and fugitive warlord. Word has been received that the Cantonese troops have already entered Nanning and even Lungchow, a city that is near the border separating Kwangsi and Annam. The occupation of Nanning and the departure of the defeated Warlord Lu Yung-ting is ample proof that the military machine in Kwangsi has been completely crushed beyond hope of recovery. A fact which will have to be admitted even by the most sceptical persons. Although the Kwangsi militarists have now been defeated the object of the Cantonese troops in undertaking the campaign against them has not yet been completed. The people of the province will have to be assisted to attain self-government so as to insure the

LAWN BOWLS.

A league match was played on Saturday between the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and the K.C.C. Club, which resulted in a win for the former. Appended are the scores:—
K. B. G. C. K. C. C.
NO. 1. RILEY.
D. Keith R. C. Hunter
A. Gourlay D. A. Purvis
D. Harvey J. P. Robinson
D. Gray (skip) A. G. Pile (skip)
10 18
NO. 2. RINK.
W. McKay A. W. E. Davidson
J. Henderson M. Henderson
W. Hedley J. M. Jack
W. Russell (skip) J. Gibson (skip)
30 6
NO. 3. RINK.
D. McKenzie H. E. Stevens
R. Dixon J. Hyde
R. Hall J. Wilson
R. Lapsley (skip) J. McMurtrie (skip)
12 24

province from falling into the hands of a military party again. Hereafter, the task of the Cantonese troops is to clean the province of brigandage by those lesser Kwangsi militarists who are yet in control of other smaller cities in the province and may prove a source of trouble, that will interfere with the programme of reconstruction and the reforms which the Cantonese are going to introduce in the province.

LOST AT SEA.

The Fate of the Luen On.

REVERSAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

Judgment was given this morning in the case which came before the Full Court on Tuesday, in which Young Kung-yung, trading as Wat Tsz, appealed against the decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz giving judgment for the Young Shing Insurance and Investment Co., Ltd. in an action in which the appellant sued the insurance company for \$20,000 as a result of the loss of the Luen On.

The Judges were Mr. Justice Skinner, Turner, of H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mr. Justice Wood. Mr. G. C. Alabaster, instructed by Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, appeared for appellant and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood, represented respondents. In the lower Court defendants contended that the onus of proof was with plaintiffs. They had to prove that the vessel was lost owing to one of the particular causes mentioned in the insurance—rocks, waves, typhoon or wind—and Mr. Justice Gompertz upheld this view and gave judgment in their favour. The two sides of the question were argued by Mr. Alabaster and Mr. Jenkin on Tuesday and judgment was ready by Mr. Justice Skinner Turner this morning as follows:—

This is an appeal from a judgment of the Acting Chief Justice of this Court delivered on July 29, 1920. The action was brought to recover \$20,000 under a policy of marine insurance issued by the defendant company on the "Luen On," a steam launch of some 140 tons for a voyage from Hongkong to Manila in 1917. The defendants raised various defences, but owing to the course taken in the Court below only one of these was tried out. The procedure in the Court below is fully detailed in the judgment of the learned Acting Chief Justice in this Court: it does not appear clearly from his notes of the trial. At the conclusion of the plaintiffs' case, counsel for the defendants submitted that there was no case in law for him to answer; inasmuch as, the insurance being against certain named perils of the sea, the burden lay on the plaintiff to show that the loss came within the policy and that he had failed to discharge that burden. The trial Judge did not accept that position, but held that the evidence called by the plaintiff was not enough to lead him to the clear conclusion that the loss was so caused; and he therefore entered judgment for the defendants. Thus the other issues raised on the pleadings have not been tried.

It is clear that the interpretation of the policy in question is raised: is it one against certain named perils or is it a more general one against perils of the seas? Mr. Alabaster for the appellant sought to use the terms of two other policies for the purpose of arriving at the meaning of this one. I have no doubt that he cannot do so. I accept the position that these other policies were issued at the same time and through the same broker as the one under discussion; they are upon the same vessel and for the same voyage; but they are in different companies and in somewhat different terms. What in fact happened was that the total insurable value of \$45,000 was divided between 3 companies; but I fail to see how it can be held that the wording of one policy can be used to help the interpretation of another. The policy must be construed as it stands; and in my view it is a policy against loss by sinking due to certain specified perils of the seas; in effect, due to stranding, or the action of winds or waves. The learned trial Judge was therefore right in putting the burden of proof as he did; it lay on the plaintiff to show that the loss occurred owing to one of the named perils; and the question for this Court at the present time is whether he succeeded in doing that. See *The Enterpe* (per Rowland J.) 33 T.L.R. 440; *Invermay* (per Bailhache J.) 88 L.J. K.B. p.511; *British Steamship Co. v. The King* 1921 A.C. 89.

Now appeals to this Court are by way of rehearing and in the case of a trial by a Judge without a jury where there is no real conflict of evidence, the appellate tribunal is in the same position to judge of the facts and the true inference to be drawn from them as the Court below. I turn then to the evidence in the case as presented by the plaintiff. The "Luen On" started on her voyage from Hongkong to Manila on November 16, 1917; she had returned from a previous start in consequence of bad weather and had taken on more coal as fuel and as ballast. She has never been heard of since, though all possible enquiries have been made. She was insured in the defendant company for the amount of \$20,000 against sinking caused by running on rocks or reefs, or by damage due to winds or waves. The fact that she has never been heard of raises the well known presumption of insurance law that she foundered at sea; in other words that she was lost owing to a peril of the seas. This presumption has been stated recently to exist even in war time: see per Bailhache J. in the case of the "AVA" 34 T.L.R. 140. To show that she was lost by one of the specified perils the plaintiff called Captain Wheeler to speak to the weather at that time and to give his own experience when passing through the same area and to show that the probability is that the storm which he encountered was the real cause of the loss of the "Luen On." In a case of this sort it is obvious that demonstration and certainty are unattainable, but the Court has to draw an inference from such facts and probabilities as point to a conclusion: (see per Roche J. in *The Pelago* 37 L.J. K.B. 1027.) Now the "Luen On" left Hongkong on November 16 at 10 or 11 a.m. Her best speed is stated to have been 10 knots; her lowest, 7; these figures are given by Captain Wheeler from the description of the vessel given him by the builders. No evidence from any other source as to her actual speed was given. Taking 8 knots as an average speed for her and the distance from Hongkong to Manila being 530 miles, she would take about 66 hours to do the trip; i.e. she ought to have reached Manila on November 20th. At midday on November 18 she would have done about 390 miles leaving her with 240 miles to go. In the absence of any evidence pointing to any definite danger occurring during the earlier portion of the voyage, it is reasonable to suppose that (always assuming she was seaworthy when she started) she did reach that position. And we have evidence of what the weather was at that time. Captain Wheeler was in command of the S. S. *Yuen Sang*, a well-known vessel here and much larger than the *Luen On*; he was on the run from Manila to Hongkong and left Manila at 4.20 p.m. on the afternoon of November 17. At midday on November 18 he ran into a gale; he had then done some 180 miles; he completed his trip in 64 hours so for practical purposes he may be taken to have gone at 10 knots an hour. At midday then he would be about 60 miles away from the *Luen On*, and his description of the weather is this:—Wind force 6 or 7 N.E. or N.N.E.; sea rough to high, so bad that the *Yuen Sang* laboured heavily and shipped water. And this weather lasted until he was 30 miles from Hongkong on the early morning of November 20. He was given the description of the *Luen On* and her condition as to loading, etc. and he said that under those circumstances she might possibly have crossed the belt of stormy weather at the time prevailing, but it would be particularly dangerous. It is right to point out that he was careful to say, both in examination in chief and in cross-examination, that the weather he experienced was normal monsoon weather for that time of year; anyone would expect it there at that time. There the evidence ended, and I think the true inference to be

drawn from it is that the *Luen On* did encounter for some time at all events the gale described by Captain Wheeler and I so find. The position then is that by law she is presumed to have been lost owing to a peril of the seas; and in fact she encountered when on the voyage a gale particularly dangerous to her. It seems to me that this strongly points to the loss being a loss by foundering caused by the action of wind and waves; and it being, as I have said, for me in a case where demonstration and certainty are unattainable, to draw my inference from such facts as point to a conclusion that the right conclusion to draw was that the loss did occur owing to a peril insured against. It follows therefore that the learned Judge was wrong in the view he took. I am assuming for the purposes of this judgment that the vessel was seaworthy. I think the case must go back for a new trial.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S REVISION.

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Gompertz, in his judgment, said that at the original hearing "my own view of the law was as follows:—I had not doubt that the true construction of this contract was that there was an insurance only against particular specific perils. The plaintiff had then to prove a loss by perils insured against. If he failed to establish this with reasonable certainty, he had not made out his case. Now, my own note of the case is somewhat meagre and there is no shorthand note. What I in fact decided was as follows:—I held that the onus was on the plaintiff to show a loss by the perils insured against. I was not prepared to hold and did not hold that as a matter of law there was a case to answer, nothing in short to be left to a Jury. In my opinion on the case as it stood there was in law a case, not a strong one, but something that required to be met. As a judge of fact however, exercising the functions of a Jury and availing myself of the ordinary knowledge of a layman with some small experience of local waters I found myself in this position: I was unable to find as a matter of fact that the vessel was lost by a peril insured against. I was in doubt whether she was or was not. In these circumstances it seemed useless to me to call on the defendants for their evidence and I entered judgment for them. Whether I drew the right inferences of fact from the evidence before me is of course a question for this Court.

His Lordship then proceeded to refer to the evidence given and examined it in detail, remarking that in his opinion the only peril not covered by the policy here which need be seriously taken into account is that of collision. The matter has now been reargued before the Full Court and I have had the advantage of discussing the facts with the learned Judges. The salient features of the case are two. The first is the state of the weather. I am inclined to hold on further careful consideration that, leaving out for the moment the question of collision, it is more than probable that the *Luen On* had an appreciable stretch of stormy water to cross before she reached shelter. I could wish that the evidence on this point were more complete, but I am satisfied that the weather reported by Captain Wheeler on the 18th must have been preceded by at any rate a heavy swell in the open water. This being on the beam would reduce her speed, and I conclude that for a material portion of her voyage she was in weather which a master mariner of proved experience considered particularly dangerous for a vessel of her type.

If other perils are ruled out I think that a jury would have no difficulty in finding that heavy weather was the cause of loss. Is it possible to rule out or reduce to a negligible quantity the possibility of collision. In the first place I think that the presumption of a well found vessel crossing a calm area in safety is very great. Again it is material to remember that both perils, insured and insured,

"AMAZING CROWN EVIDENCE."

A Magistrate's Doubts.

Strong words were used by Mr. Lindsell this morning in the case in which an Indian constable was charged with the theft of a pocket book, containing two \$1 notes and some documents, from Revenue Officer John Brown. Addressing Mr. Leo Longinotto, solicitor for the defence, his Worship said: In this case the evidence for the Crown is so amazing that I consider I have not been told the whole truth. This raises a strong doubt in my mind, of which your client is entitled to the benefit.

GERMAN TEACHERS' UNION.

The German Teachers' Union, which has a membership of 130,000, has decided (states the International Labour Office) to adopt the principles and methods of trade unions. A minority of only 50 voted against recourse to strikes.



COUNTRESS MARKIEVICZ, one of the Sinn Féin leaders, who has been released from Mountjoy Prison.

CARGO JUNK WRECKED.

Two Lives Lost.

The only serious accident caused by the strong blow during the week-end was the wrecking of a big cargo junk, which involved the death of two members of the crew. A report of the tragedy was made to the Water Police together with an appeal for assistance for part of the crew by the coxswain of the steam launch *Wo Leung*, who stated that at 2.15 a.m. on Saturday his launch was towing the flat-topped junk from Shan-mi to Hongkong. At Fan Tan Chan the towing rope snapped and the junk was blown to the beach, where it was completely wrecked. The crew, consisting of 26 men, were thrown overboard, and to rescue them was extremely difficult on account of the boisterous seas. By dint of hard work, however, the *Wo Leung* succeeded in saving fifteen men, whom they conveyed to the Water Police Station. Of the remainder of the crew who had to endure the rigorous elements of the rough sea, two were drowned, and their bodies were not recovered. Four of the men had to be sent to hospital, immediately after arriving at the Station. Police launch No. 4 also did excellent rescue work.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Yee Sang Fat are showing a new lot of Ladies' Blouses.—Page 7.
The Wo Ping Theatre has been renamed the Empire Theatre.—Page 7.
The World Theatre is showing "The Merchant of Venice" and novelty acts and dances to-morrow night.—Page 4.
The T. K. K. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the s.s. *Persia Maru*.—Page 4.
Two European residences on the middle level are for sale.—Page 4.
Lammerts are selling off Wire Nails and Galvanized Wire at Yau-mat.—Page 4.
Lammerts are auctioning a fine lot of genuine old curios on July 29.—Page 4.
The Hongkong Tramway Company are going to pay an interim dividend of 1/- per share.—Page 4.
Lane Crawford bring to the attention of the public their fine line of Tennis Shoes & Shirts.—Page 3.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 8 1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.88. Temperature:—81. Humidity:—82.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 7.08 p.m.

NOTICE.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SPANISH REVERSE IN MOROCCO.

Madrid, July 23.
 King Alfonso has hastily left San Sebastian for Madrid to
 preside at a Cabinet meeting convoked to discuss the serious reverse
 of the Spaniards in Morocco. The Kabyle tribesmen, attacking
 the advanced positions at Melilla, are reported to have inflicted
 several hundred casualties in desperate hand to hand fighting. It
 is rumoured that the Spanish commander (General Sylvestre)
 committed suicide when cut off and surrounded at the head of a
 small detachment. The depression at Madrid is somewhat relieved
 to-day by receipt of the news that the Spaniards have been re-
 forced and have repulsed the attacks.

Paris, July 24.
 A message from Madrid says the Cabinet has decided to send
 several warships to Morocco. The Minister of War in a statement
 says the latest news of the position is not good. General Havarro
 is taking General Sylvestre's place. It is reported that the
 Moroccans bombarded the town of Melilla but this is unfounded.
 It appears the Spanish native troops were at Anual, commanded by
 General Sylvestre, when a mutiny broke out. General Sylvestre
 fought at the head of his men who were surrounded and whose
 munitions gave out. General Sylvestre ordered retirement in the
 face of overwhelming odds but General Sylvestre and his staff, who
 refused to leave him, remained behind. The details are lacking
 but it is known that General Sylvestre, two Aide-de-Camps and two
 Colonels are among the killed.

Madrid, July 24.
 Two thousand troops have been urgently despatched to Melilla
 from Ceuta. Further reinforcements are being despatched by the
 Minister of War who described the retreat from Anual as most
 disastrous since there were so many casualties.

UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, July 21.
 Replying to the British Note urging the convening at Boulogne
 in a few days of the Supreme Council, M. Briand will reply, it is
 said, expressing himself equally anxious for a speedy settlement
 of the Upper Silesian problem but again insisting that guarantees
 be taken in advance ensuring that the Allies' decision be respected by
 both Poland and Germany.—Velo.

Paris, July 23.
 A French Note to London again urges the despatch of
 reinforcements to Silesia before convoking the Supreme Council
 with the view to enforcing the Allied decision and also establishing a
 commission of experts to consider the technical side of the problem.
 The Note urges that the situation is very serious, says that the
 forces at the disposal of the Inter-Allied Commission are insuffi-
 cient even to maintain order and intimates that France has again
 demanded that the German Government shall prepare for the
 possible transport of a French Division to Upper Silesia.

Berlin, July 24.
 Herr Rosen, the German Foreign Minister, has replied to the
 French Note cabled yesterday. He said that the request for trans-
 port of French troops must be made by the three occupying Powers
 and not by one and inquired if the request was made in the name of
 Britain and Italy also.

SHIPPING BOARD SENSATION.

New York, July 23.
 Five of the largest vessels chartered by the United States Mail
 Steamship Company were seized by representatives of the Shipping
 Board for alleged violation of contract and non-payment of various
 charges, namely, the George Washington, America, Susquehanna,
 President Grant and Agamemnon. It is stated that four other vessels
 of the same Company will be seized when they arrive. Mr. Quarles,
 the Assistant President of the Company, says that the seizure is
 inexplicable and will be fought to the last ditch.

New York, July 24.
 The vessels seized by the Shipping Board are all ex-German
 liners. Mr. Quarles states it was reported weeks ago that certain
 forces "foreign in nature" were determined to secure the fleet.

CHINESE EGGS.

Paris, July 24.
 The health authorities have concluded that the use of Chinese
 eggs to make cakes and pastry is dangerous in hot weather. It is
 stated that an analysis shows that twenty-four hours after frozen
 eggs have thawed, a single teaspoonful of the mixture contains 35,000
 harmful microbes. M. Martel, the Health Inspector, who conducted
 the investigation, recommends that pastry-cooks and restaurant
 keepers should be forbidden to use Chinese eggs, except for biscuit
 making where the very high temperature is sufficient to kill the

HEAVY RAINFALL IN ENGLAND.

London, July 23.
 There has been heavy rainfall in Ireland and the North, East
 and West of England, but the drought is unbroken in London,
 despite black, lowering clouds, making the heat more oppressive
 than ever. A vast track of moor and mountain in the vicinity of
 Balmoral was ashre yesterday. There was a tremendous blaze all
 night long and fire fighters were helpless until the rain to-day which
 helped them to master the conflagration.

THE NEAR EAST.

Athens, July 29.
 An official communique states that fourteen Turkish infantry
 and two cavalry divisions counter attacked on the 21st July. They
 were repulsed and pursued in their disorderly retreat Eastwards
 and North Eastwards, abandoning many dead and wounded. The
 triumphant Greek Army continues the pursuit unrelaxingly.

GERMAN MINISTER TO PEKING.

Berlin, July 24.
 According to the Vossische Zeitung, Herr Woge, chief of the
 commercial section of the Foreign Office, has been appointed minister
 to Peking.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

New York, July 23.
 The Associated Press Washington correspondent says that
 unless checked by unexpected developments at Tokio, it is believed
 the American Government will begin to prepare the Pacific disarmament
 conferences without further loss of time, but it is improbable
 that formal invitations will be issued until the position of Japan
 is more clearly defined. Informal conferences between the Secre-
 tary of State and the Japanese Ambassador have gone far to con-
 vince the administration that Japan will agree to enter the
 conference without material reservations.

The suggestion to hold a preliminary conference in London is
 not regarded with favour in Washington, while as regards the sug-
 gestion of postponing the conference owing to the difficulty of the
 Dominion Premiers attending the conference in the autumn, Ameri-
 can officials point out that the question of the personnel of the
 British delegation is a matter for the British Government. It is
 understood that November 11th is still regarded as an appropriate
 date for the conference.

EMPIRE AND NAVY.

London, July 24.
 The freedom of the city of Bath has been presented to the
 Maharajah of Kutch, Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia and Mr.
 Massey, Premier of New Zealand. At a luncheon at the Guildhall,
 Mr. Massey said he was not afraid to trust native races with self-
 government. The opening of the Panama Canal had made a
 tremendous difference to the countries in the Pacific. He acknow-
 ledged cheerfully the work done by the League of Nations but said
 we must defend ourselves. If some power took possession of part
 of the Empire and Britain could not recover it, the Empire would
 go to pieces. A strong navy meant life or death to us in the South
 Pacific. He wanted the Empire representatives at Washington to
 speak with one voice as one man.

RUSH FOR OIL.

Montreal, July 23.
 Reports from Victoria, British Columbia, state that Mr. Howard
 Colley, the geological expert, has returned. He declares that the
 whole territory from Fort Normal to the Arctic and Mackenzie
 Basin is underlaid with oil, natural gas and coal. There has been
 an unprecedented rush to stake claims. Transportation is most
 difficult. Food is scarce and severe storms are frequent. Never-
 theless prospectors are pouring in, many of them being ill-equipped.

VARSITY SPORTS.

Cambridge, Mass., July 23.
 Harvard and Yale beat Oxford and Cambridge in the Inter-
 national Varsity Athletic Meeting by 8 to 2 events respectively,
 winning the hundred yards, throwing the hammer, 120 yards hurdles,
 putting the shot, high jump, two miles, half mile and the long jump
 as against the quarter mile and the mile.
 Gourdin, Harvard's negro star sprinter, won a neck and neck
 race in the hundred yards in 10 4/5 secs. Gourdin also won the long
 jump, doing twenty-six feet three inches, which is a new world's
 record.

CHAMPION TENNIS.

Toronto, July 23.
 Milne, the Canadian Davis Cup player, has broken two bones
 of the right hand, leaving the Canadians with only three players,
 on the eve of meeting the Australians.
 Toronto, July 24.
 In the Davis Cup competition, first round, Hawkes (Austra-
 lia) beat Bennett (Canada) 8-6, 6-4, 7-5 and Anderson, (Australia),
 beat Laframbois, (Canada) 6-4, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.
 Rhode Island, July 24.
 In the final of the local championship Vincent Richards, the
 boy ex-champion of America, beat Tilden 6-2, 6-1, 2-6, 6-0.

AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York, July 23.
 In the American Golf Championship, Barnes (America) won
 with a score of 189. In the final round he did the first nine holes
 in thirty-four, playing superb golf. Hagen and McLeod tied for
 second place with 293. Duncanson took 305. At the halfway stage,
 Duncanson, who was sharing fourth place with 150, was six behind
 Barnes, who was already leading.

THE FOURTH TEST.

London, July 23.
 Owing to rain during the night and an intermittent drizzle in
 the morning and afternoon, there was no play in the fourth test
 match at Manchester to-day. Parkin was sent for and has
 arrived.

EAST INDIES FLAGSHIP.

London, July 23.
 The light cruiser Southampton, the new flagship of the East
 Indies station, will leave Simonstown, Cape of Good Hope, on August
 1st and is due at Colombo at the end of August.

AN ABUNDANT WHEAT CROP.

Bukharest, July 24.
 An exceptional harvest has resulted in the Cabinet reserving to
 itself the exclusive right of exporting all wheat above domestic
 requirements.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

F.M.S. CENSUS.

Singapore, July 23.
 The Federated Malay States preliminary report on the census
 shows a population of 1,298,292 as
 against 1,000,731 for the previous
 census.
 There is reason to believe that a
 considerable decrease took place
 during the six months prior to the
 census.
 The total number of Europeans
 is returned at 5,678. Eurasians
 3,188, Malays 431,450, Chinese
 493,957, Indians 304,887 and others
 5,332.
 The principal towns are Kuala
 Lumpur, Ipoh (36,872), Taiping
 (21,189) and Seremban (17,264).

JAVA SUGAR ACTIVITY.

Singapore, July 23.
 The Java Sugar Trust has sold
 six thousand tons of "Superior" at
 fourteen guilders a pikul.

THE FAMINE FUND.

Shanghai, July 24.
 The Foreign Famine Relief As-
 sociation, in its final report, shows
 that over two million dollars were
 received.

SHANGHAI ANTI-RABIES CAMPAIGN.

Shanghai, July 24.
 Mr. Albert Charles Guyot
 Chancellor of the French Consulate,
 is very ill, suffering from a dog bite.
 Both Settlements are conducting
 an anti-rabies campaign.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Shanghai, July 24.
 Mr. William Stuart Fleming, a
 leading American attorney, has
 been arrested and released on
 \$1,000 bail. He is charged with
 criminal libel. The charge is
 brought by Mr. Sterling Fessenden,
 also an American attorney. It is
 based on a letter written to Mr. E.
 W. Wilson, of the Philippine Na-
 tional Bank, Manila. The letter
 inferred that Mr. Fleming posses-
 sed evidence of the unfair method
 of the law firm of Fessenden and
 Holcomb in the local branch Bank
 inquiry.

SANTIAGO DAY.

Shanghai, July 24.
 The Spanish community is
 celebrating Santiago Day on Mon-
 day and is giving the receipt of a
 tea dance and theatrical perfor-
 mance to Chinese lepers and
 the blind.

SHANGHAI CRICKET.

Shanghai, July 24.
 The Machine Gunners defeated
 the Cricket Club A. team by a
 single. The Recreation Club lost
 to the Cricket Club B. team by
 four runs.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL.

Shanghai, July 24.
 In the Baseball championship,
 Shanghai 10th defeated the Japan-
 ese team 4-0.

GENERAL NEWS.

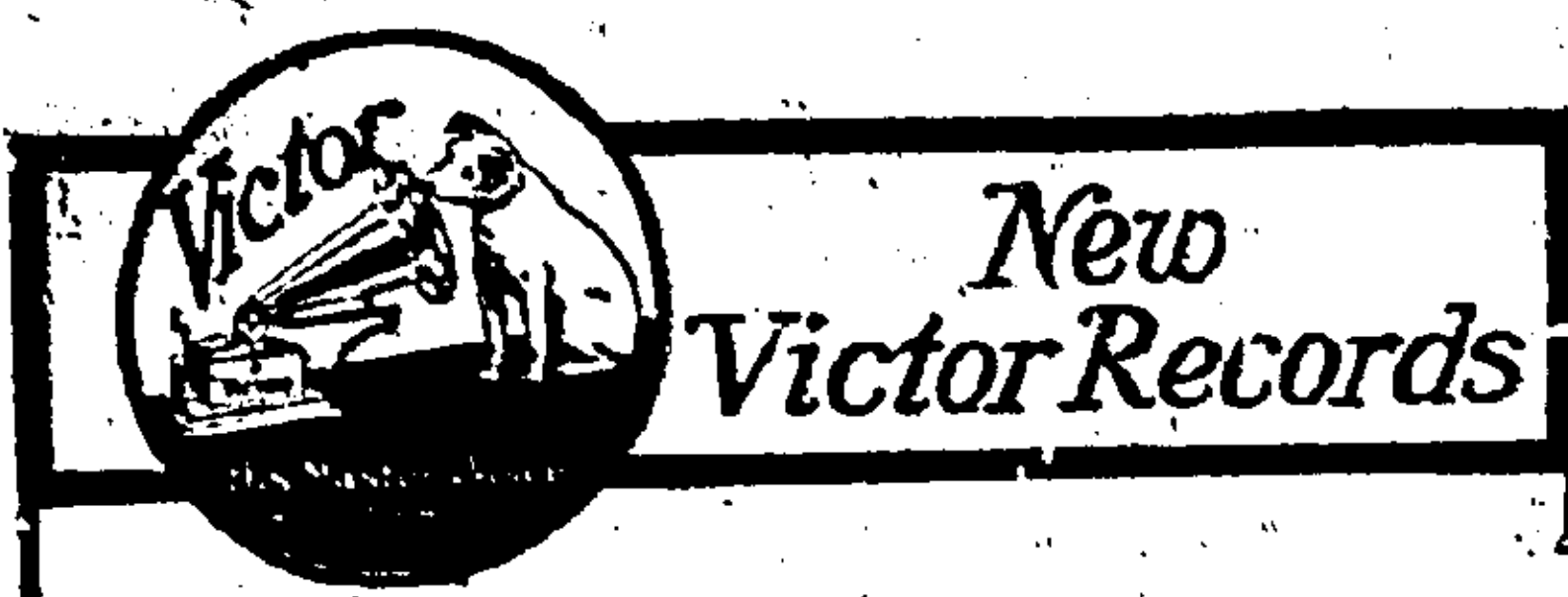
CUSTER'S CABINET.

Sir James Craig, Prime Mini-
 ster of Ulster, announces the
 following Cabinet:—Sir Dawson
 Bates, Home Secretary. Mr. H.
 M. Pollock, Minister for Finance.
 The Marquis of Londonderry,
 Minister for Education. Mr. J.
 M. Andrews, Minister for Labour
 and Mr. F. A. Archdale, Minister
 for Agriculture. Sir Hamar
 Greenwood, Chief Secretary for
 Ireland writing to Sir James
 Craig, said: "You are now a full
 partner in the self-governing Em-
 pire. I look forward to the time
 when Southern Ireland will also
 enter into full partnership in our
 great commonwealth of nations."

OMOTO-KYO.

All the efforts made by the
 Omoto-kyo leaders to secure the
 revocation of the police order,
 recently issued, for the recon-
 struction of the grave of Deguchi
 Neo, the founder of the religion,
 at Ayabe, have ended in failure,
 and a number of believers, under
 the direction of a committee, of
 which Deguchi Keitaro, a
 brother-in-law of Deguchi Wan-
 isaburo, is the chairman, have
 started the work of recon-
 struction. They are going about
 the work slowly and respectfully
 in a most awestricken manner.
 Some zealots, to whom the idea
 of the reconstruction of the
 founder's grave is an unbro-
 kenly sacrilegious act, are said to
 be clamouring for a stoppage of
 the work. The local police are
 keeping a watchful eye on the
 situation.

NOTICE.



SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED OF THE
FOLLOWING FINE DANCE RECORDS

- 18675 All Star—One Step
Hy'n Dri Fox Trot
- 18744 Slippery Shore—One Step
Underneath Hawaiian Skies—Fox Trot
- 18745 Broken Moon—Fox Trot
I lost my Heart to you—Fox Trot
- 18750 Teach Me—Fox Trot
Round the Town—Fox Trot
- 18756 Toddle—Fox Trot
Moonlight—Fox Trot
- 18757 Ain't we got Fun—Fox Trot
Scandinavia—Fox Trot
- 18758 My Man (Mon Homme) Fox Trot
Cherie—Fox Trot

S. Moutrie & Co. Ltd.

Sole Distributors.

A Sure Cure for Prickly Heat and Other
Skin irritation caused by hot weather

OUR PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER,

50 cts. & \$1.00

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YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during hot weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the food of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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SOLE AGENT

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Limited, was held on July 19, Mr. John Prentice presiding. Supporting him were the following Directors:—Messrs. R. S. F. McBain, A. Brooke-Smith, H. W. Lester and C. Biron. The number of shares represented was 5,750.

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—Before beginning the business of the meeting, I wish to refer to the death on October 15 last whilst at home on leave of our much esteemed Secretary, Mr. James H. Osborne. Mr. Osborne was connected with the Company and its predecessors for thirty six years, and from personal knowledge I can assure you that during that long period, he had gained and retained the respect, esteem and confidence of the various Companies he served.

Your Directors have had conveyed to Mrs. Osborne their deep regret and sympathy with her in her sad loss—I feel certain you join with us in regret and sympathy.

During the year we launched two steamers for the China Merchants S. N. Co.'s Shanghai-Hankow River Service, one of which, the Kiang-An has been delivered, and the other, the Kiang Shun will be delivered shortly, a River Gunboat for His Italian Majesty's Navy and a large cargo steamer for the Indo-China S. N. Co.

The result of the year's working, owing to the great depression in shipping, shipbuilding and repairing, does not compare favourably with that of last year, but does so with the years ended April 30, 1919 and 1920.

It was in the latter half of the year that the depression effected us so badly, as the year ended October 31, 1920, showed an increase over that of the half year ended October 31, 1919 of about 29 per cent, whereas for the whole year ended April 30, 1921, there was a decrease of about 40 per cent.

The net profit for the year including the amount brought forward from last year amounts to Taels 1,653,865.16.

After paying an interim dividend in January last of Taels 6.00 per share, absorbing Taels 321,500.00, paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, there remains for distribution the sum of Taels 1,332,365.16 which we recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a final dividend of
Tls. 10 per share (making
16 per cent. for the
year) 562,000.00

Place to Special Reserve
Account 100,000.00

And carry forward to
New Account 102,465.16

If the recommendation meets with
your approval, the Special Reserve
will amount to Tls. 1,150,000.00

Maintenance has in all departments
as usual, been charged to
Working Account.

As I told you last year, we had decided to lengthen, widen and deepen the Cosmopolitan Dock and that plans were being prepared for carrying out the work. It will be lengthened 150'0", the width of entrance will be increased by 10'6" (mean) and deepened 2'0". The entrance has now been cofferdammed, the Dock is perfectly dry and the work is being proceeded with. The alterations are being and will be carried out by our own Staff. The probable cost will be from Taels 350,000 to Taels 400,000 and we hope to have the work completed in about twelve months.

We have sold the New Dock property to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to be used exclusively for Wharves and Godowns, for Shanghai Taels eight hundred thousand (Tls. 800,000) but there may be a slight reduction in the price owing to the Chinese authorities asking for the surrender of some of the land for a road. This we hope to have settled shortly. As soon as the sale is completed and payment made for the property your Directors intend to add to the amount received a sufficient sum to enable them to propose to the shareholders a reduction of Capital by a cash return of Tls. 25.00 per share.

A resolution to give £1,000.00 to the Sailors War Orphan's Fund will be put later and we feel it will meet with your approval.

Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, I shall be

pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There were no questions.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and passed unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. John Prentice, seconded by Mr. R. S. F. McBain:—That the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to April 30, 1921, as printed and circulated, be adopted and passed, and that the Directors be authorized to pay a final Dividend of Taels ten per share to shareholders on the Register at date.

Proposed by Mr. A. I. Anderson, seconded by Mr. W. Wakeford:—That Mr. John Prentice and Mr. A. Brooke-Smith be re-elected Directors of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. John Prentice, seconded by Mr. A. Brooke-Smith:—That the sum of one thousand pounds be donated to the Sailors' War Orphans Fund.

Proposed by Mr. A. A. Brody, seconded by Mr. K. H. Martin:—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected Auditors of the Company for the current year.

Bright Future Before The Company.

After the ordinary business of the meeting had finished the Chairman said he had been asked to give his opinion regarding the future of the Company. "So far," he said, "there has been no improvement, but there are signs that an improvement is taking place at home, and with the expected revival in the export and import trades, and the improvement which is bound to follow in shipping, our business is bound to improve."

"Personally, I have no doubt that we have a good future before us and with to-day in the bank at fixed deposit Tls. 1,250,000, and to which within the next few days we shall be able to add a considerable amount, we see ourselves in a very strong financial position."

THE 100 PER CENT. AMERICAN.

Peril of the Hyphenates.

The prodigious influence of American opinion on the thought of the world was never greater than now. For a century this country and our political institutions, and the opportunities for progress and prosperity, which grow under them, have captured the imagination of Europe and drawn millions to our shores who were discontented under the tyrannies and conditions in their native lands, states the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

As the power of the United States has grown, both political and commercial, its influence has been sought more and more. At the present time it is no exaggeration to say that every nation in Europe seeks, directly or indirectly, either the political or financial support of America. That is just another way of saying that foreign influences are being constantly exerted upon our citizenship to control political opinion here for the benefit of alien lands and alien policies.

How powerful such influences may become when systematically and elaborately put into action, was shown when American sentiment began to run counter to the plans of Germany, and found at home a fight on hand before action could be taken. It required months to untangle and cut loose the net of intrigue Germany had spread over official Washington and public opinion.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENGLAND.

Now just such another campaign to entangle the services of our citizenship against the Government of England is being waged to entangle us. Instead of German-American manipulation it is Irish-American. The hyphen is in both, and there is no room here for it. Our citizens of German birth and lineage fought nobly in the War of the Rebellion, as did our Irish citizenship. But that did not do us justice efforts to entangle us nationally in German or Irish wars.

The only Americanism we can tolerate is the 100 per cent. kind. The Irish hyphenate is as offensive to our institutions as the German one was in 1917. We have in the body of our citizenship the rich blood of a score of nationalities, but it becomes disloyal when it gives America a second place. America first is the one requirement. It applies to the Irish quite as much as to the Germans, for German blood has helped build and maintain American principles as loyally in the past as Irish blood. "*Chicago Journal of Commerce*."

WHY ALLIANCE DID NOT STRIKE

Inside Story of Crisis.

The inner history of the calling off of the threatened Triple Alliance strike in support of the miners, arranged for 10 p.m. on Friday, April 15, is revealed in a report issued by the executive council of the National Transport Workers' Federation, for submission to the annual general council meeting of the federation at Edinburgh.

The report deals at length with the incidents which led up to the crisis, the meeting of private members of the House of Commons addressed by Mr. Frank Hodges, and the "indescribable confusion and consternation amongst transport workers and railwaymen throughout the country" caused by announcements on the Friday morning that the strike was "off."

It was "discovered that inside the ranks of the Miners' Federation there was a lack of cohesion and a want of that unanimity which was necessary if the other three sections were not to be jeopardized. With so small a majority for declining the Prime Minister's invitation, that the return of the other members of their executive committee might reverse it—as it was reversed later—and with the fact that Mr. Hodges had actually tendered his resignation (though it was withdrawn later), it was clear that to take their decision or indecision as indicating the final word would be dangerous."

MINERS CRITICIZED.

"One of the most regrettable features in connection with the whole of the crisis," proceeds the report, "was the desire on the part of the miners' representatives in many respects, unreasonable in others—to consider their own affairs in their own way oblivious of the effect of their own attitude upon the members of the other three organizations. They were out of a grievance essentially of their own. It had been determined to call out railwaymen and port workers not because of immediate grievances of their own, but because of solidarity created through the Alliance."

"We had endeavoured to induce the Miners' Federation to attend the conference and break again definitely with the Government if no other course was possible on the question of wages. This they refused to do. In their consideration for the attitude of their own members in the country they could and would make no allowance for the entirely different circumstances obtaining in the other three organizations. The Alliance never acted as one body of three sections set in different rooms as three different organizations, taking their own decisions, and yet were expected to co-act to fight the organization of the Government employers."

The recalling of the strike was met with only five dissentients, after an amendment that the Miners' Federation should be asked to meet the three transport organizations again had been defeated by 28 votes to 12.

HARRY LAUNDER
Singing to
Ma
Ma
Ma

Before Harry Lauder addressed the International Rotary Convention at Edinburgh, his audience insisted on a song. He complied with "Singing is the thing to make you cheery."

He said half the world was on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. Life was too short to be spent on nursing animosity or registering wrong. The world wanted statesmanship founded on good will.

"When I was a miner," he said, "the strike was our last hope. To-day it is the first."

He alluded to old battles between the Scots and English, and added: "Now we are all located in London. The only man in London who isn't Scotch is Mr. Lloyd George and he told me himself he was sorry he wasn't."

"It was when a man was envious and jealous that discontent laid hold of him, and he became a revolutionary, waved a red flag, and became a nuisance."

NOTICE.

TENNIS SHOES

\$ 10.00 to \$18.00



BEST ENGLISH MAKES IN CANVAS AND BUCKSKIN
WITH GREY OR RED RUBBER SOLES.

ALL SOLES STUCK AND SEWN.

WHITE CANVAS "KEDS"

VERY LIGHT YET STRONG

35/5 PER PAIR.

TENNIS SHIRTS

AERTEX 5 7.50

COTELLA 5 4.75

VIYELLA 5 10.50

BEST QUALITY BELTS
IN WEBBING AND
LEATHER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE YOU ANY IDEA WHAT THE

LARGEST DIAMOND STONE

THAT HAS EVER COME TO THE FAR EAST

LOOKS LIKE?

PERHAPS NOT. WELL HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. MR. A. ONDERWYZER OF HENRI MANDELBAUM & CO. WELL KNOWN DIAMOND MERCHANTS OF ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM AND NEW YORK HAS BROUGHT IT TO CHINA AND IT IS NOW ON SHOW AT OUR

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Don't miss this rare opportunity. It will be exhibited for a few days only.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Fluctuations in Recent Years.

Dealing with the silver market the recent reports of Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. London, state:—

The market remains somewhat inactive, corresponding in tone with the condition of China exchange, which is still upheld by speculative influences. The Indian Bazaars have abstained from purchases and have even disposed of some of their recent acquisitions. The prospect of renewed active Indian demand seems receding. Continental sales have been rather more free.

Pieces have been sustained during the week by the needs of bears, who have prolonged their operations by buying to cover their immediate commitments and selling similar amounts for two months delivery. On the 10th instant the premium on cash delivery rose as high as one penny the ounce.

The effect of a necessitous demand for prompt delivery, failing a large and expansive market, always gives an appearance of strength, which may not be justified by the world position of silver. Though some stringency may arise in one particular centre where large commitments may have been contracted, nevertheless other important markets often may, and at the present time do, possess ample stocks of the metal. We refer to China, San Francisco and to a lesser extent India. The market here is really by no means short of stock, but a considerable amount of silver is held firmly with a view to taking advantage of any unexpected and favourable turn in affairs that may arise.

The ratio between the value of silver and gold (calculated in sterling at different periods) is worthy of comparison. During the five years preceding the Great War the price of silver seemed to have stabilized in correspondence with normal conditions—that is to say a favourable output and an ordinary demand for currency and industry. Based upon about 35.11 16d. per standard ounce, the average price for those years, and 77s. 10 1/2d. per standard ounce of gold (coinage value) the ratio was 36.72 to 1.

Based upon 89 1/2d. per standard ounce of silver (quoted on February 11, 1920) which was the highest recorded price, and gold at 123s. per fine ounce, the ratio is 15.25, approximating closely that adopted by the Latin Union.

The lowest recorded price of silver—21.11.16d. (touched in November, 1902) works out at 43.49, based on 77s. 10 1/2d. per standard ounce of gold; whilst the lowest silver quotation since the War—30s. 8d. on March 5, 1921—works out at 38.15 with gold quoted 105s. 3d. per fine ounce.

On February 5, 1920, gold reached its acme—127s. 4d. the fine ounce; the ratio with silver at 86.7/8d. per standard ounce (the price of that day) was 16.25. On May 11 the ratio was 35.11 to 1, showing the gold price of silver to be 10 per cent. dearer than in the pre-war quinquennium.

Rumours have been circulated that the Canadian production of silver would show a remarkable decrease this year. We are informed, however, from an official source that though the low price of silver has been restricting the output, the estimate of the first three months of the year is two and a quarter million ounces, i.e. a rate per annum of 9,000,000 ounces as against about 12,800,000 ounces in 1920. This forebodes a decrease of about 30 per cent, which is considerable, but not so great as has been predicted in some quarters.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"TEUCER"	12th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEIRESIAS"	16th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"CALCHAS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"AGAMEMNON"	23rd July	Rotterdam, Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYPYLUS"	8th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
"ATREUS"	30th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"PROTESILAUS"	3rd Aug.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"IXION"	24th Aug.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"HELENUS"	6th August	via Suez
"ASCANIUS"	8th Aug.	or Shanghai
"TEIRESIAS"	16th Aug.	to Singapore & London
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to —
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"WHEATLAND MONTANA"
having arrived from Seattle
via ports, on 21st inst. consignees
are hereby notified that their
cargo is being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of The
Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 15
and 17, Kennedy Town, Hongkong,
and stored at consignees' risk.Consignees of cargo must
produce an Import permit signed
by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed.All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the God-
owns where it will be examined
at 2.30 p.m. on 27th inst. by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas.All claims must be presented
within thirty days of the steam-
er's arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized. No claims
will be recognized after the goods
have left the Godowns, and cargo
undelivered on and after 28th
inst. will be subject to rent.No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S.S. CO.

United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1921.

THE CHANGSHA OPIUM.

The American Legation at
Peking has requested the Mari-
time Customs to take over the
two tons of opium recently seized
at Changsha, with a view to its
destruction. The case has pre-
sented many difficulties, owing to
local Chinese official cognizance
of the trade that was being car-
ried on by the Chinese under the
shelter of the American flag.W. S. BAILEY
& CO., LTD.,ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HOB UN
KOWLOON.HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L"Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
50 B.H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.Works ... Tel. K.21.
Manager ... K.633.
Secretary ... K.369.
Harbour Engineers, K.604 &
K.622.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.
From CALCUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above
Ports. Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of The
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.Goods not cleared by the 29th
July, 1921, at 5 p.m. will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the God-
owns where they will be exami-
ned. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 30 days
of arrival otherwise they will not
be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed byJARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
LTD.General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.
From CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.Goods not cleared by the 23rd
July, 1921, will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the God-
owns where they will be exami-
ned. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they
will not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be
effected in any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed byJARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

FAMOUS TEST MEN.

Giants of the Past.

THE TEST MATCH.

Mr. P. F. Warner has an inter-
esting article on Famous Test
Match Players in the Test Match
number of his new paper, the
Cricketer.To-day, May 24, 1921, he writes,
will ever remain a memorable date
in the history of cricket, for on
the famous Trent Bridge ground,
Nottingham, England are meet-
ing Australia in what is generally
regarded as the hundredth Test
match between the Mother
Country and her young but
powerful rival from across the
long seas. It is a historic occa-
sion; and what memories the
years bring back!OUTSTANDING ENGLISHMEN.
Looking through the scores of
these ninety-nine matches, one
meets with names whose fame
will resound along the corridors
of time so long as cricket exists."W. G." champion of champions,
the leviathan of the game; Mr. A.
G. Steel, in his day second only
to the champion as an all-round
cricketer; Arthur Shrewsbury,
perhaps the best of all batsmen
on a sticky wicket; William
Gunn, Shrewsbury's partner in
many a long stand, and for grace
of style not to be surpassed;Richardson and Lockwood, the
greatest fast bowlers the world
has yet seen; Lohmann, an
artist with the ball, a glorious
extra slip, and a dashing hit-
tler at his best when things were
worst; J. T. Hearne, the model
of a medium-paced bowler, and
the bearer of a famous name,
which, happily, remains in cricket
to-day; the Hon. F. S. Jackson,
great player on a great occasion,
and a genius as a "tossler"; Mr.
A. C. MacLaren, grand batsman
with a grand manner, and an
able tactician; Mr. A. E. Stoddart,
whose batting was described as
"the champagne of cricket";the Jam Sahib—had he ever a
superior? Mr. C. B. Fry, the
greatest all-round cricketer of
modern times, and a superb batsman;
Mr. R. E. Foster, the holder of a
record and a slayer of the Lohmann
class; Abel, the batsman, but
one who gained his fame in thou-
sands; Mr. C. G. Gregory, prince
of England's keepers;Braund, an expert of un-
usual excellence whose
record with the ball in the field is
surpassed only by Mr. G.
alone; Hayward, the G.
and the rock on which many a
bowler has split; Tyldesley, great
under all conditions, but an
absolute master on a sticky
pitch; Mr. G. L. Jessop, "The
Human Catapult," as the Ameri-
can newspapers called him, who,
with his genius, brought rustic
batting to a science, and a rare
cover-point; Woolley, the finest
left-handed batsman England
has ever had; Peel, whom many
think the best slow left-handed
bowler of all time; Rhodes, who
may claim comparison with Peel,
and who, beginning at No. 11 in
the batting order, became Eng-
land's recognized wicket-keeper;Lilley, fine wicket-keeper and a
run-getter; Stoddart, prob-
ably the greatest of any
time on all grounds; B. J. T.
Bosmanquet, the master of the
googly, a slow bowler which
has had such an immense
influence on the game; Glythe, who
revelled in his art, frail of body
but gallant in spirit; and last, but
not least, Hobbs, whose performances
in these great contests have
been equalled, but not
surpassed, in the world to-day.

NOTABLE AUSTRALIANS.

And what of the Australians?
Well indeed, they are
from their first captain,
H. H. Stephenson, Surrey
player and cricketer, famous
as a coach at Uppingham; whoin 1862 took out a team of pro-
fessionals to Australia; George
Parr, "the Lion of the North,"
and "W. G.," who first went to
the Antipodes in 1873, a visit he
was destined to repeat eighteen
years later. Great men have
figured amongst the Australians,
better none than Mr. W. L.
Murdoch, whose innings of 211
at the Oval in 1884 is still talked
about; the two Bannermans,
Alce, the Barlow of Australia,
and Charles, the very opposite;
Mr. Percy McDonnell and Mr. J.
Lyons, brilliant hitters both of
them; Mr. J. Darling, Mr. Clem
Hill, and Mr. W. Birdsey (where
shall we find such a trio of left-
handed batsmen?); Mr. S. E.
Gregory, who played in no fewer
than 93 innings in Test matches,
and scored 2,193 runs; Mr. Victor
Trumper, as modest as he was
brilliant, a star of the first mag-
nitude; Mr. R. A. Duff, a veritable
sandbank at mid-off, and a fine
forcing batsman; Mr. H. Graham,
fine fieldsmen and dashing bats-
men.These names stand out promi-
nently when one thinks of
Australian batsmen; and of all-
round cricketers Australia has
produced such men as Mr. George
Giffen, who in his prime was
called the Grace of Australia;
Mr. M. A. Noble, even greater
than Mr. Giffen, and so astute a
captain that many consider him
the best of all leaders; Mr. H.
Trott, quiet of speech but a clever
general, a sound batsman, and a
bowler of innocent-looking slow
leg-breaks, but good enough,
nevertheless, to lure "W. G."
and Mr. Stoddart to destruction
at Old Trafford in 1896;Mr. W. W. Armstrong, of the
present team, the one giant in
build with eighteen stone behind
his drives, the other half his size,
but nimble of foot and quick of
wrist, and ever on the look-out to
score; Mr. C. Kellaway, a
veritable "Rock of Gibraltar" in
a crisis and a good bowler; and,
finally, Mr. J. M. Gregory, a
kinsman of Mr. D. and Mr. S. E.
Gregory.WONDERFUL ARRAY OF
BOWLERS.And what a wonderful array of
bowlers Australia can boast!
"The Demon" himself; Mr. G. E.
Palmer, with his beautiful action,
fine yorker, and occasional break
from the leg; Mr. C. T. B. Turner,
with his easy, flowing action, re-
joicing in every ball he bowled,
who hit the stumps so often
during his first tour here in 1888
that he was nicknamed "The
Terror"; Mr. J. J. Ferris, who
halfway in his abnormally long
run-up to the wicket brought his
hands together to his face—
almost indeed as if he were
kissing his hands to the crowd—
perhaps the best left-hand-
er Australia has ever had, and a
strong vis-a-vis to "The Terror";
Mr. Hugh Trumble, long of limb,
who made the most of his height,
and who bowled each ball a little
slower or a little faster than the
previous one; Mr. E. Sones, not
so fast as Mr. C. J. Kortright,
the fastest of all, but fast enough
to bowl a short ball which went
so quick from the pitch that it
was through "W. G.'s" beard
before even he could get his bat
there; Mr. Howell, in whose
huge hands the ball looked like
a pea; Mr. F. Laver, a better
bowler here than in Australia;
Mr. H. V. Hordern, most accurate
of all googly bowlers.Which is the best eleven that
has ever represented Australia?
Many of the older generations
may be inclined to award the
palm to the 1882 or 1884 teams;
at the elevens of 1899 and 1902,
under the captaincy of Mr. Dar-
ling, must, on their general record,
be placed as, at least, the equals
of Mr. Murdoch's two combina-
tions. Which was actually the
most powerful of these four sides
will always remain a subject of
interesting debate. It may bethat Mr. Murdoch's teams with
in one case, Mr. Spofforth, Mr.
Palmer, Mr. Boyle, and Mr.
Garrett, and, in the other, the
first-named three and Mr. Giffen,
were the strongest in bowling;
but I do not think that their
batting was equal to that of the
1899 and 1902 teams. The 1899
team did not lose a single one of
the five Test matches, and in a
very fine summer it seemed
beyond the power of our elevens
to defeat them in three days,
while the 1902 eleven won the
rubber and lost only two out of
thirty-nine matches. Mr. Trumper,
Mr. Duff, Mr. Hill, Mr. Noble,
and Mr. Darling were all at their
best as batsmen, the fielding,
always one of the best features of
Australian cricket, was magnifi-
cent, and Mr. Jones, Mr. Trumble,
Mr. Noble, and Mr. Howell were
a fine quartette of bowlers.The best eleven that ever
represented England was, I think,
at Birmingham, in May 1902:—
Mr. MacLaren (captain), Mr. Fry,
the Jam Sahib, the Hon. F. S.
Jackson, Tyldesley, Lilley, Hirst,
Mr. Jessop, Braund, Lockwood,
and Rhodes. Every man on the
side was a batsman; Hirst,
Rhodes, Lockwood, Braund, and
Mr. Jackson were, each in his
own sphere, supreme as bowlers.
Lilley was a great wicket-keeper,
who played in 35 Test matches
between 1896 and 1909; and there
were glorious fieldsmen in Mr.
MacLaren, the Jam Sahib, Mr.
Jessop, Braund, Tyldesley, Hirst,
and Rhodes.SOME PLAIN FACTS FOR
THE WORKERS.Labour Leader's Warning.
In the course of an article in
the current issue of the *Democrat*,
Mr. W. A. Appleton, the secretary
of the General Federation of
Trade Unions, points out, to
workers in general, the effects of
the miners' strike, and gives a
solemn warning to the miners
themselves.It is, he states, a very great
mistake to assume that only the
railwaymen and the transport
workers are involved in the
miners' dispute.Every non-subsidized trade
will be compelled to make
sacrifices, probably to work
longer hours for smaller wages,
in order to make up the economic
deficit created by the miners' dis-
pute and the uneconomic handling
of railway and other transport.Apart from a demonstration
such as Britain is now experienc-
ing, Mr. Appleton continues,
"it would be difficult to make
the trade unions who are not
affiliated to the Triple Alliance
realize how dangerously this
organisation presses upon them."
"It is certain that, without
experimental demonstration the
Trades Union Congress would
never have settled down to the
task of considering the common
trades union interest rather than
the political one."CHASE OF POLITICAL WILL-O'-
THE-WISP.
After such a lesson as the
one now being beaten into the
other trades, even that body may
dimly discern its duty towards
those organisations which have
fewer votes at command than the
Miners' Federation and its as-
sociate organisations, but which
are just as essential to the life
of industrial Britain as the larger
aggregations.As a result of the strike, he
adds, many mines must now go
out of productive existence.
This will leave the men who
were formerly employed there to
compete with other workers in
other occupations.The use of oil instead of coal,
the fact that steel can be put into
the British market at a price less
than the cost of coal which in
Britain is needed to convert ore
into steel ought to set the miners
thinking."If only the miners could
visualise the destruction which
their chase of a political will-o'-
the-wisp is drawing upon Britain,
and incidentally upon themselves,
there might be hope of a settle-
ment that would leave us alive."PROSPECTS OF EXPAN-
SION.

Anglo-Japanese Trade.

A correspondent writes as
follows to a Home financial
journal:The visit of the Crown Prince
of Japan to this country will
have failed in its purpose if it
does not serve greatly to
strengthen the ties, political and
economic, that bind us to our
Far-Eastern Ally. My immediate
object is to point to the beneficial
commercial results which should
follow the Prince's English
tour, the admitted aim of which
is to glean enlightenment on
the subject of social and
economic conditions in the States
which the Japanese people have
taken as their model in the
political and commercial develop-
ment of their country. We may
reasonably expect that the
Prince and his suite will take
back with them to their native
country very favourable opinions
as to the importance of Great
Britain as a source of supply of
those high-class manufactured
goods which Japan, in her pre-
sent state of economic develop-
ment, cannot hope to produce
locally. The result should be a
considerable increase in the
orders received by our manu-
facturers for the Japanese market.That is only one side of the
case. If we are to export to Japan
it will be necessary so as to pre-
serve the equilibrium of the
Anglo-Japanese trade balance
that we should be prepared to im-
port more of the large variety of
products, more particularly in
the matter of raw materials,
which our ally has to offer. There
are several directions in which
the export trade from Japan to
Great Britain might be profitably
developed to the great advantage
of both countries. To one in
particular I desire to direct
special attention—namely, the
importation of Japanese timber.This trade, originated as recently
as 1910, has made considerable
strides since its initiation eleven
years ago, but it is still in its
infancy, and is, I am convinced,
capable of immense development.PARIS TOWN PLANNING
SCHEME.

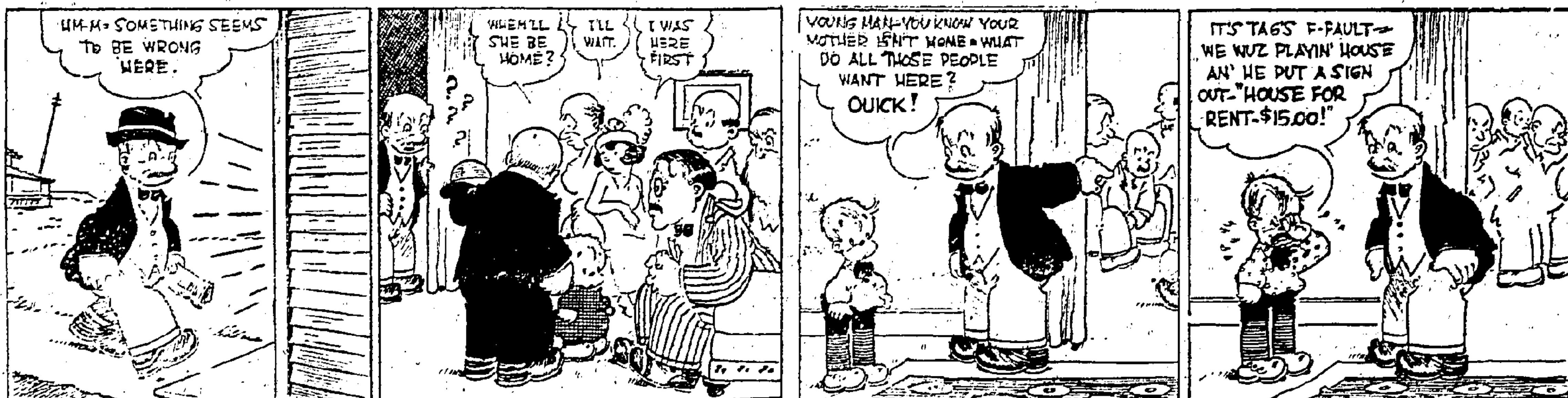
A "University City."

The creation of a "University
City" is being projected in Paris.
The Municipal Council has
adopted the scheme and recom-
mends that for this purpose nine
hectares (22¼ acres) of land,
which will be set free by the
demolition of fortifications near
the Parc de Montsouris, be trans-
ferred to the University of Paris.The price to be paid for the land
is 13,500,000 francs (£270,000). It
is proposed to construct, in the
centre of tree-shaded playing
fields, buildings in which students
of the Quartier Latin can be
comfortably housed at reasonable
charges. The buildings will
contain a restaurant, library, and
recreation room, with a garden
attached. It is expected that ac-
commodation will be provided
for more than 2,000 students,
of both sexes. The estimated total
cost is about 80,000,000 francs
(£1,600,000). For the first of
these buildings M. Deutsch de la
Meurthe has given a donation of
10,000,000 francs (£200,000). It
will form the beginning of a
University City, in the realization
of which Canada, Sweden, and
Argentina have expressed a desire
to participate. The projected
city, which will be surrounded by
a park, is intended as a definite
solution of the difficulties which
now beset students in finding
lodgings in the Quartier Latin.visualise the destruction which
their chase of a political will-o'-
the-wisp is drawing upon Britain,
and incidentally upon themselves,
there might be hope of a settle-
ment that would leave us alive."

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Marriage.

COCHRANE-Score.—On July 23, at Union Church, by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Thomas Muir Cochrane, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Cochrane, Burwood, Sydney, to Dorothy Eleanor Score, daughter of Mr. John Score and the late Mrs. Score, 14, Bradram Road, Blackheath, London.—Sydney papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1921.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Reuter has apprised us from time to time of the activities of Mr. R. Lenox Simpson ("Putnam Weale"), political adviser to the Government of China, now on a mission to London. From the Home journals to hand we learn of his doings in greater detail. His views in general will meet with a considerable amount of sympathy out here, and, having regard to recent developments, Mr. Simpson's journey will probably be held to have justified itself, whether those developments are due in large measure or small measure to his efforts. Mr. Simpson has certainly exhibited considerable energy and enterprise, both since his arrival in the British capital and on the way out, and it may be that his part in the turn that events have taken has been by no means negligible. He interviewed a number of American and Canadian statesmen en route; on his arrival in London he made known his views to a gathering of legislators, and through the Press to the public.

Mr. Simpson's mission, of course, had special reference to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which has now entered upon a wider phase. It may be hoped that the pact will assume a more comprehensive character, thus disposing of objections raised by Mr. Simpson and others. At the same time a certain degree of misconception appears to exist. Mr. Simpson refers to the pronouncement made by Senator McCormick in the presence of Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that although it might be possible for Great Britain and Japan to make a treaty acceptable to the American Government, the two Powers could make no treaty acceptable to the American people, and it was the American people who decided policy in the last analysis. This implies that the American people are more opposed to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty than is the American Government. Where are the manifestations of this irreconcilable public hostility? Whatever the merits of the Treaty, this theory of uncompromising aversion on the part of the American people seems to have been overstated. A certain section of American politicians and of the Press has shown antagonism; but, apart from an assurance that Britain will not side with Japan against the U.S., which has been forthcoming, and perhaps a clearer understanding about the Open Door, which it is to be hoped will be forthcoming, the American public has shown comparative indifference. A leading New York journal openly supported renewal. Mr. Simpson also issued a statement in London, relative to a declaration which he said had been made to him just before his departure by the Chinese Foreign Minister concerning China's attitude, which that official disclaims.

Such issues, there is reason to expect, will become merged in discussions upon broader lines at the Washington conference. Whether the Far Eastern question or disarmament is ostensibly the chief subject on the agenda, the former is likely to be the ruling factor. Assent has now been signified by all the six Powers, apparently with some qualification in the case of Japan. If this refers to particular interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, such as the South Manchurian Railway, which have been already conceded by the New Consortium, the reservation will hardly occasion surprise; but on its broad aspects the Far Eastern question must be discussed without let or hindrance if a durable solution is to be reached.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Rotten Luck.

All last week we had to work hard in a heat that was growing gradually greater, until on Friday we literally sighed for Saturday afternoon and Sunday. We had all sorts of things to worry us too. We began the week well by having a Legislative Council meeting on Monday and there wasn't a day but what didn't bring its little bit of extra work. Our readers know well enough that we gave them value for money every day of the week. There was a time, however, when the "dog days" of summer were dog days indeed and when it didn't much matter at what hour a paper came out and what was in it. We've progressed since that time and there's not an issue of the *Telegraph* that doesn't represent lots of hard work and plenty of endeavour to make it "newsy." We were looking forward to a nice week-end of recuperation in the open air. But we had no sooner finished tiffin on Saturday than down came the rain. We hadn't taken very much notice of the typhoon signals before that, but when the rain began to fall and the wind began to blow just a little harder, we had to put aside all our pre-arranged plans and content ourselves with a stay in home. Now, if that isn't rough luck we should like to know what is. Oh yes, there were plenty more in the same fix as we were, only perhaps they hadn't worked quite so hard. As this is an age of petitions we ought to combine as a community and petition Mr. Claxton about it. If he will stick up typhoon warnings on a Saturday (and black ones at that) then it's time he had all his signals taken away from him. At least he could register a protest to the Luzon typhoon factory and tell them not to put in quite so much overtime. But here we are, back to work again with another week ahead of us. Yes, but another week-end ahead, too. Let's hurry up and reach it.

A Chain Prayer.

From weather to prayers doesn't make a very neat transition, though we've often prayed for better weather. On Saturday morning our mail bag included an envelope that had nothing to show its origin beyond the Hongkong post-mark and which contained an "endless chain" prayer. Typewritten on a rather small and certainly dirty piece of paper was a short prayer and then these words:—This prayer is to be sent all over the world; please copy and see what happens; it is also said that those who write in two days time to nine friends, will on the fourth day receive good news; and it is also said that those who write this prayer will be delivered from calamity, but those who slight it will meet with misfortune." Then followed the date of receipt and despatch. The press of this Colony has referred to the Chain Prayer stunt before, but for the life of us we cannot see what the individual who spent two cents in sending it to us thought he or she was going to gain. All that we are disposed to comment on the matter is that if the threat contained in the concluding line of the note represents someone's idea of missionary effort, then they need a lot of enlightenment. The whole thing sounds more like "joss pidgin" than Christianity.

A Little Mixed.

Reuter must either be very hard up for news or cable or staff at home must be suffering from the heat, judging by one of the messages which came in on Saturday morning. It emanated from Helsingfors and that "it is semi-officially declared that partial mobilisation is proceeding in Soviet Russia, principally against the Far Eastern Republic." We should like to know why Helsingfors is troubling itself with issuing "semi-official" declarations about Russian mobilisation and where on earth anybody ever got the idea that Soviet Russia was going to attack the Far Eastern Republic, its ally, or, more correctly speaking, itself. We admit that the situation in the extreme north is a little mixed but we have yet to learn that the Far Eastern Republic is anything but an offshoot of Soviet Russia. If Soviet Russia is mobilising—either partially or wholly—we don't think it justifies Reuter wasting our cable money quite so indiscriminately as this last example.

FRANCE AND HUNGARY AT PEACE.

The French Chamber of Deputies has ratified the Peace Treaty with Hungary by 478 votes to 74.

DAY BY DAY.

WHATEVER MAKES MEN GOOD CHRISTIANS MAKES THEM GOOD CITIZENS.—Durand Webster.

A big tree was blown down by the wind on Bowen Road near the Military Hospital on Sunday.

The Health Return for Saturday gave only one case of notifiable disease, namely enteric fever (non-fatal) the sufferer being Chinese.

There was sent to the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday a Chinese woman, living in First Street, who attempted suicide by swallowing opium.

A report has been made to the police that a free wheel bicycle, belonging to Mr. R. Silva, of 21, Cameron Road, Kowloon, was stolen from the Star Ferry wharf on Saturday.

Sixteen motor car tools valued at \$35, were extracted from the tool box of motor car No. 113, while the vehicle was left unattended in Austin Road, Kowloon, on Saturday.

Captain D. A. Ansted, Wiltshire Regiment, has been seconded in his regiment for service with Colonial Forces. Commissioned Telegraphist H. Johnstone is about to join the Tamar.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. Orme eschewed the \$5 bail of Arthur Ybaris, of the U.S. destroyer *Hart*, who failed to appear to answer a charge of throwing sand bombs in Wanchai last night.

Mr. J. W. Kew, of 13, Weng-nei-chong Road, sustained the loss of \$85 worth of domestic utensils in a burglary, which took place in his residence on Saturday night, the burglars entered his house through an open window.

Whilst the *Shan* was on her way to Hongkong on Saturday night a Chinese overboard was seen. The Chinese passenger, in consequence of which the ship immediately stopped, was immediately stopped. The Chinese declared that he saw a Chinese lad fall over the side of the ship, but the cruise of the lifeboat proved unsuccessful.

The Admiralty have ordered the title of the Naval Agent at Shanghai to be altered to that of "Resident Naval Officer, Shanghai." The post is held by an officer of the accountant branch, a present Paymaster-Commander H. A. D. J. Gyles, R.N., who was appointed on Sept. 1, 1919. The change is in accordance with the custom at other ports, such as Singapore.

A new ship will shortly be despatched on a light cruiser *Cairo*, for the purpose of recommissioning the ship, which has been in the service of the Navy for some time. In addition to a crew for the *Cairo*, various relics for the river gunboats, which form such an important part of the naval forces in the Far East, will be sent out at the same time.

A passenger of the str. *Shan*, who was on board early on Saturday morning, while the ship was in port, a basket containing a quantity of watches and a quantity of clothing was stolen from his cabin. Part of the clothing has since been recovered. Another passenger of the same steamer, a woman, was robbed of \$120, in Chinese 20 cent pieces during the voyage from Shanghai to Hongkong.

Captain William M. James C.B., has been appointed to the command of the light cruiser *Hawkins*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander L. Duff, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief Station, in succession to Captain Reginald G. H. Henderson, C.B. This appointment also carried with it that of Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief. Capt. Henderson vacates the command of the light cruiser *Curlew* on the China Station, which goes to Capt. H. E. Sullivan, D.S.O., who has just passed through the War College course, and had a distinguished career in the war. Lieut. F. C. Chevalier, D.S.C., has been posted to the special service vessel *Alacrity* on the China Station.

THE EVANS MURDER TRIAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, July 23. At the Evans' murder trial at Ipoh, two of the Chinese accused were sentenced to death. Notice of appeal has been lodged.

SERVANT REGISTRATION.

Malay Government's Refusal.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, July 23. The Malay States Government has refused to introduce a Servant Registration Bill as a Government measure. It is expected that it will be introduced unofficially.

AMERICAN SEAMEN CHARGED.

Fight in Town Last Night.

Seamen David Williamson and O'Donnell, of the U.S.S. *Yarnell*, were charged before Magistrate Lindell this morning with assaulting Gaol Warder Leeson and Police Constable Hooper.

The evidence of the prosecution was that the complainant and P.C. Wood were passing Brewer and Company's shop at 10.30 last night when they met defendants, who had just left the Astor House Hotel. Without any provocation, first defendant addressed Warder Leeson in obscene language. Leeson's remonstrance was followed by a "scrap," in the course of which Leeson was hit in the face and kicked in the chest by Williamson. P.C. Hooper, who closed with O'Donnell, had the better of his assailant and chased him to Jardine's verandah, where defendant was intercepted by P.C. Belcher. Williamson was caught on the Praya by P.C. Savvy. The prosecution alleged that defendants were under the influence of drink.

Defendants denied they were the aggressors; in fact they were provoked by one of the complainants, who passed the first remark in filthy words. Complainants appeared to have taken a few drinks.

The drinking part of defendants' evidence was contradicted by both complainants and Sub-Inspector Macdonald. The latter said the complainants were perfectly sober.

Mr. Lindell said he believed defendants had been provoked. He bound them over in personal bonds of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.15 a.m. to-day:—

Typhoon in about 112 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N. moving W.

UNIVERSITY FACED WITH BANKRUPTCY.

Leeds Students to Pay £10 More in Fees.

Leeds students are to be asked to pay an additional £10 a year in fees, in order to increase the income of the University.

Sir Michael Sadler, the Vice-Chancellor, told the University Court, that the University was in danger of bankruptcy. The deficit of £14,000 on the current year could be wiped off from savings, but it was estimated that on July 31, 1923, there would be a deficit of about £16,000, tending to increase.

Salaries of staff were still far below the required level, and in this respect a further expenditure of £10,000 to £15,000 a year was needed. After 1923, therefore, the University would be incurring an annual debt on maintenance, apart from capital expenditure, of £26,500 to £31,500.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR MEMORIAL.

Melbourne City Council has increased its grant towards the national war memorial for Melbourne from £30,000 to £50,000, and the Victorian Government is contributing a like sum. The total cost of the memorial is expected to be about £250,000.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir James Murray once disclosed the fact that some of the most valuable quotations that reached him for the Oxford Dictionary, together with some of the most scholarly comments thereon, came from Dr. Minor, who was for 35 years an inmate of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. So highly was Dr. Minor's criticism esteemed that whenever Sir James had completed his analysis of the history of any important word he used to send the full notes connected therewith for Dr. Minor's final revision which was generally productive of some noteworthy addition or illuminating comment. Eventually Dr. Minor was transferred from Broadmoor to a private lunatic asylum at Virginia Water where he had a greater number of books at his command and so proved still more useful to the compilers of the dictionary. Dr. Minor was an American who laboured under the delusion that he was a "marked man." A trip to Europe being prescribed, he came to London in 1872, supplied with many letters of introduction, including one to Ruskin. But he was unable to shake off the impression that he was persecuted, and made representations to the police, who, recognising him to be mentally deranged, communicated with his relatives in America. Before they could take any steps, however, Minor was arrested for murdering a stoker at the Lion Brewery, Lambeth, and, his mental state being established at the trial, was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

It is a pleasant example of the topsy-turvydom of modern life (writes a correspondent) that the end of an epoch which has been supposed to mark the complete triumph of the "business man" over the civil servant in the administration of government should include recommendations from a distinguished committee that the salaries of the chief permanent officials—men in almost every case who have been associated all their lives with "red tape"—should be raised very substantially. It would mean that,

for the first time, the Permanent Chief, whose work it is not only to supervise his office but also to teach politicians the first elements of its administration, would receive a substantially higher salary than some young Under Secretary who has been pitched forked in for a political reason. The thing has come about in rather a curious way. What happened was that the supernumerary, coming to Whitehall with a very low opinion of the Civil Service, found there, to his surprise, men working quite cheerfully on salaries of £1,000 or £1,500 to whom he would never have ventured to offer such a salary in commercial life.

The next stage was that, in some cases, the supernumerary began to think that they would very much like to have some of these men in commercial life, of course at adequate salaries. One of them is reported to have said that the best men in Whitehall were £5,000-a-year men (or more) at a fifth of that salary. So it has become necessary for the Government to take measures to maintain the supply of first-class men and, in effect to bid against the City for their retention. The more ignorant of leader-writers used to say during the war that it was sweeping the old Civil Service out of Whitehall. Perhaps it was, but it was threatening to sweep it into the City!

After giving further particulars, the poet's statement concluded:— "I have gone into these details because your misconception of my way of life is very natural. I have got a good deal of reputation—university honours and so forth—but that is just because I never wrote for money. My works circulate very largely in America, but do not bring me in a farthing. I am well aware many of my literary friends obtain more for a single poem, novel, or play than I ever did from all my works put together, but I take my way. I put down the above-mentioned sums in the paper which I return, and hope you will think it a little hard that I should be mulcted for having worked my hardest for almost fifty years with no regard for money. If I am wrong, I put myself in your hands having faithfully made the statement requiring full particulars which you require."

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

"And the funny thing is that I never really believed that my opinions could possibly matter to anybody . . .," so wrote Alice Grant Smith in the *Morning Post* last Saturday morning. I'm hoping that she used the word "funny" in a funny sense and not merely as we often do, as a substitute for the word "curious." Ye see it makes all the difference in the world—the difference between a smiling sneer and the humorous chuckle. I'm hoping myself that A.G.S. really and truly has a sense of humour and is not merely pretending. It's kind o' hard just how to tell, for, underlying a lot o' what she says, methinks there's a wee bitterness now and then. I hope I'm wrong though.

The talkers or the backbiters may say of us that we're no class, that we're stingy, that we haven't the brains o' a chuckie hen, even that the truth is no in us and we can afford to pass the matter wi' a contemptuous shrug; but when they say, or hint as much, that we are wanting in a Sense of Humour—they have insulted us and nothing short of blood will give us satisfaction. Lots of folk would indignantly deny the want o' it but between ourselves the very vehemence of the denial is only further proof of the contention. Where the real trouble comes is that what we see most readily is the ridiculous situations into which other folks manage to land themselves but we very often lose sight of the fact that a sense of humour turns its glare wi' equal impartiality on our important we-can-do-no-wrong selves.

Mind ye, its means a lot to realise that our sense of humour is weak. It saves money a sore heart to be able to catch ourselves in time and be able to laugh at the antics we perform so solemnly. Once a body can laugh at himself he can be trusted, aye even among the Unofficial Majority. To laugh at others is too easy but to be able to see the ridiculous importance we place on every word and opinion o' our own—only then can we flatter ourselves that we have a sense of humour.

And as for our opinions how do we form them anyway? We're only too apt, I often think, to look on an opinion we've formed as some wonderful creation brought into the world by the force of our own special intelligence, no to speak of brilliance, o' mind. When someone doesn't agree wi' us or in the slightest questions our intelligence, we're very apt to take it as a personal insult. After all what's an opinion worth if it can't stand questioning. Lots of folk keep their opinions carefully laid by in camphor rather than have them doubted. The trouble is that we're often over much impressed wi' the fact that the opinion is ours to the rights of it.

It's quite possible to like a man and yet question his opinions every day at tiffin time. If our pleas won't stand the sun and wind they soon become reptiles o' the mind. That's bad enough but no nearly so bad as when that only quote the reptile thoughts of others. The doctor that becomes able to perform an operation on the *ex-parte* brain will be the means of pushing forward the millennium at least another couple of notches.

To come back to A.G.S. It must be a melancholy kind of a task to separate your eulogists and your castigators into their neat little piles, to put the still more abhorred neutrals, the non-committal hummers and hawers, into a third and to allot to the fourth the strange crew who do not refer to you at all. Why worry about them—only one of them? After all the only thing that counts is no' you, whether you're an optimist or a pessimist, but your message. On that you stand or fall. What troubles you most, I'm thinking, are no' the things that folk are saying either for or against but the things that you think folk are thinking about what you are thinking.

And for goodness sake don't take this screed too seriously or else I'll begin to think that the word "funny" was misplaced after all.

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PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES,
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
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AFTER REMOVAL.

Landlord sues Old Tenant.

As a result of the removal of a mezzanine floor and a fireplace from the ground floor of No. 77, Praya East, Wong Joy-chew, the sub-tenant under the Hongkong Land Investment Company, brought an action against the Teun Hing Cheong Firm, the sub-tenant, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Wood, on Saturday morning.

There was a fire in the premises in January and the mezzanine floor and the fireplace were burnt. Defendants vacated the rooms for about a month and during their absence the premises were repaired by the superior landlord's insurance company, who put in a new mezzanine floor and fireplace. The tenancy terminated in May

and defendants moved out, taking the fireplace and the mezzanine floor with them.

Plaintiff contended that the mezzanine floor and fireplace were his property and claimed their value, \$130, or, in the alternative, asked that defendants be ordered to reinstate them.

For defendants it was stated that the original floor and fireplace were put in at their expense and they, therefore, claimed the new ones as their property.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff (represented by Mr. Turner), the amount of compensation in respect of the fireplace to be \$10 and in respect of the mezzanine floor the compensation not to exceed \$100, the amount to be settled between the parties, and if any further dispute the matter to be referred to the Registrar.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

The Week-end Blow.

With the exception of the wrecking of a big cargo junk (particulars of which are given elsewhere in this issue) no damage is reported to have occurred to shipping as a result of the blow during the week-end. The harbour bore a very deserted appearance on Sunday after nearly all the ships in port had moved to the safety refuges as a precaution. Steam launches, motor-boats, junks and sampans were nowhere to be seen, except in the distance at Yau-mai where a forest of masts was just visible from the Praya. Very few of the larger ships remained in the harbour on Saturday. The N.Y.K. liner Suwa Maru stopped at her buoy, and so did the British and American naval craft, but there were only eight or nine of the smaller deep-sea vessels in sight when the 'exodus' to the sheltered anchorages had ended. The Kowloon Ferry maintained an uninterrupted schedule throughout Saturday and Sunday. Several ships postponed their departure until an abatement of the weather outside was reported. No structural damage to harbour works or to lighthouses was notified this morning. Incoming steamers all mention having encountered rough weather on the coast, but no mishaps are spoken of.

Persia Maru Arrives.

The T.K.K. steamer Persia Maru arrived at Hongkong this morning from San Francisco, via Japan and Dairen bringing four saloon and 111 steerage passengers. The cargo for Hongkong consists of 1,333 tons, of which 1,300 tons is a shipment of Manchurian beans from Dairen and 33 tons of general lines from U.S.A. There were 19 bags of mail for this port.

The Persia Maru left San Francisco on June 21 and had a good passage across the Pacific. After leaving Dairen rough weather was experienced, which became worse as the vessel came further south. The Persia was due to reach port on Saturday morning, but being delayed by the gale she did not arrive off the entrance until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A wireless message received from the local office instructed the master, Capt. K. Watanabe, to keep outside until this morning, so the vessel sheltered for the night and came into the harbour at 9 o'clock a.m. today. The vessel shipped many heavy seas but was not damaged. Kanowna for Australia.

The E. & A. steamer Kanowna arrived at Hongkong this morning from Japan ports and sails at 10 a.m. on Wednesday for Sydney and Melbourne. The vessel had a very rough passage from the north and was struck by a typhoon squall for six minutes at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Towards midnight last night she reached Junk Bay, where anchor was dropped for the night. Passengers on the vessel are Mrs. and Miss Henderson, of London, who are travelling from Japan to New Zealand. Mrs. Henderson is the wife of one of the principals of the Aberdeen White Star Line and is been touring with her daughter.

Uncharted Rock Discovered.

An uncharted rock has been discovered in the passage between Shingau Island and Slut Island at the northern entrance to Haitan Strait, according to advice under date of July 16, received at the Hongkong Harbour Office to-day from Mr. T. J. Eldridge, Coast Inspector, of Shanghai.

From the rock, Slut Island summit bears N. 88 W., magnetic, distance 72 cables (British Adm. Chart 1985.) The rock has 14 feet of water on it at low water of spring tides.

Lands First Mate.

The C. N. C. steamer Luchow, bound from Swatow to Singapore, put into Hongkong this morning to land the chief officer of the vessel, who is sick. The Luchow sailed from Swatow on Friday and experienced typhoon weather. The gale raged with such fury that the vessel had to put into Junk Bay on Saturday for shelter. The mate having developed sickness the Luchow came into port this morning at 7 o'clock to put him ashore. She will sail at the first opportunity.

"R. L. S."

A first edition of Stevenson's "New Arabian Nights," 1882, in the original covers, realized £80 (Bumpus) at Messrs. Hodgson's, and a similar copy of "Prince Otto," 1885, £15 5s.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

Fillets	...	80 cents per lb.
Haddock	...	70 " "
Kippers	...	60 " "
Red Herrings	...	30 " "

CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream)	...	\$1.25 " lb.
Australian Cheddar	...	\$1.00 " "

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THE BEST MUSIC,
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THE MOST COMFORTABLE SEATS

are to be found at

THE
EMPIRE
late
Wong Theatre

(Opposite Central Market)

The only really Cool Theatre in the Colony!

Friends of the CORONET are
earnestly requested to patronise
THE EMPIRE while
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An appeal

to all who have enjoyed

THE DEVIL'S PASSKEY!

Please let your friends know what a wonderful film this
is, and let them know at once, as it will be taken off after

TO-MORROW!

GERMANS WORK HARD AT 7½d. AN HOUR.

Sir Philip Gibbs On Their Wonderful Trade Recovery.

Sir Philip Gibbs delivered an address at a luncheon at the National Liberal Club, his subject being the recovery of Europe.

He said one great hope for Europe was that all thinking men, whether millionaires, business men or peasants, wanted peace. People felt they must demobilise hatred as well as arms, and get on with the business of everyday life, he said.

We in this country believed that unless Germany was allowed to recover there would be no recovery in Europe. Germany had made a wonderful recovery. They had regained two-thirds of their normal life, and were the only people in Europe working with ceaseless energy.

One did not see there the crowds of listless men waiting at Labour Exchanges for jobs. The Germans were working, and working hard.

The working man of Germany was paid 60 marks a day, which at its present rate of exchange was worth about 5s. Thus, while the German was working hard for roughly 7½d. an hour, the English working man was getting from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. That meant the German could produce goods beyond competition, whatever tariff might be put on.

EYE COMFORT

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have had careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm devoted exclusively to optical work: over ten years experience in the Colony—You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

GERMAN MILITARY HONOUR.

A Paris message says: General Stenger, since his acquittal by the Leipzig Court of a charge of ordering the shooting of prisoners in battle, has been feted by the Germans like a hero. The General, in full uniform, responded to the congratulations of the crowd with a speech. He declared that all he had done was to defend German military honour, and concluded: "Glory to the brave German soldiers of 1914." The throng dispersed singing Deutschland ueber Alles.

NOTICES.

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MAKES STANDING OR WALKING A REAL PLEASURE

CALF
in black and brown.
DRESS
in patent leather.
BUCKSKIN
and
CANVAS
in white.

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GENTLEMEN'S PATENT LEATHER DRESS BOOTS WITH SUEDE TOPS.
FOR SMART WEAR

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NEST DOOR TO HONGKONG HOTEL.

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BRINGS COMFORT AND HEALTH

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Let Aerflex Demonstrate the Air Way to Health

This Summer.

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CAMERA NEWS



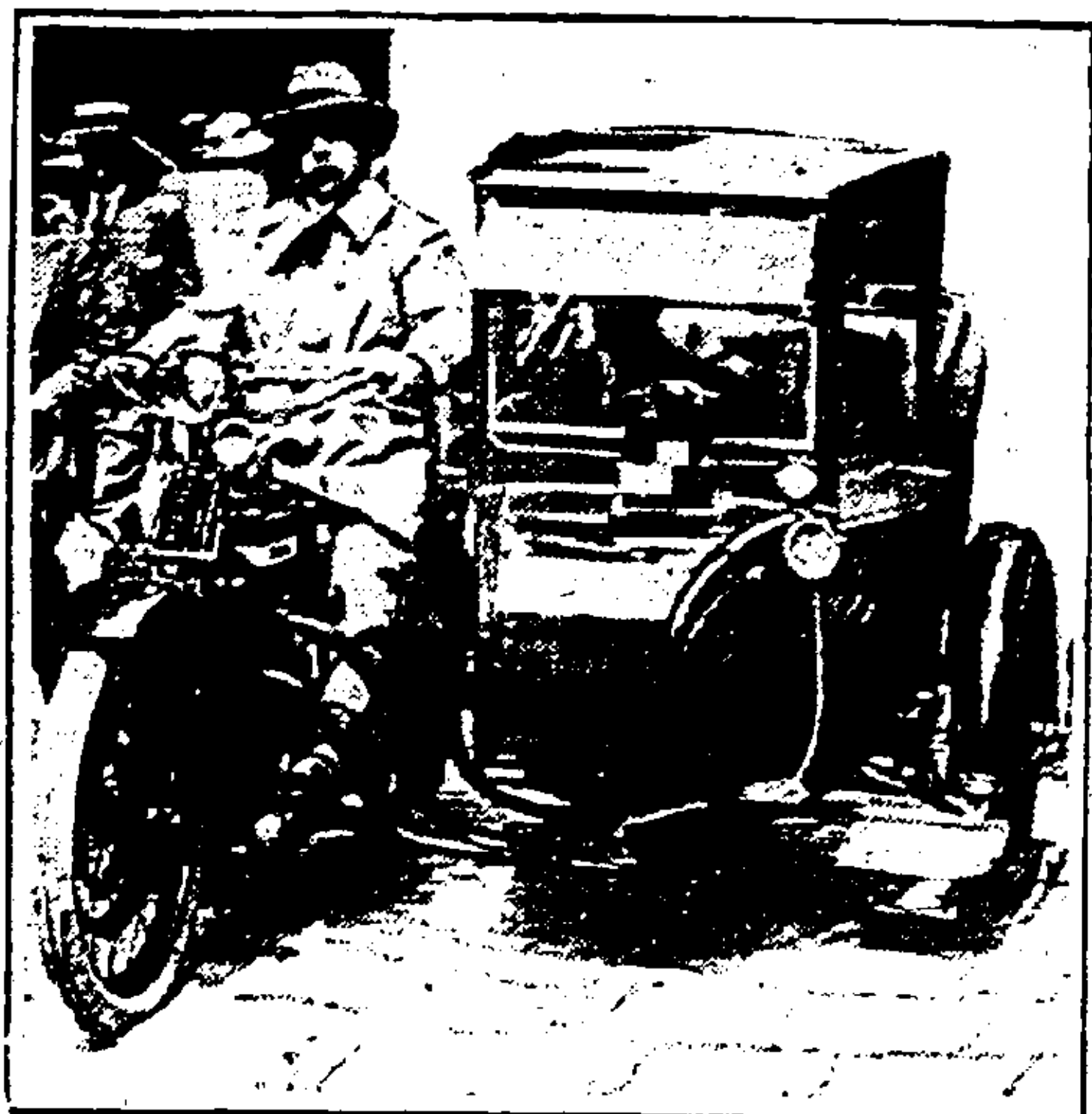
Here is where the mob at Tulsa, Okla. U.S.A. first applied the torch. Other buildings in the negro section were fired later and the flames rapidly spread until they wiped out the homes of several thousand persons, most of them negroes. Small picture shows a negro woman being taken from the burned district under protection of guardsmen.



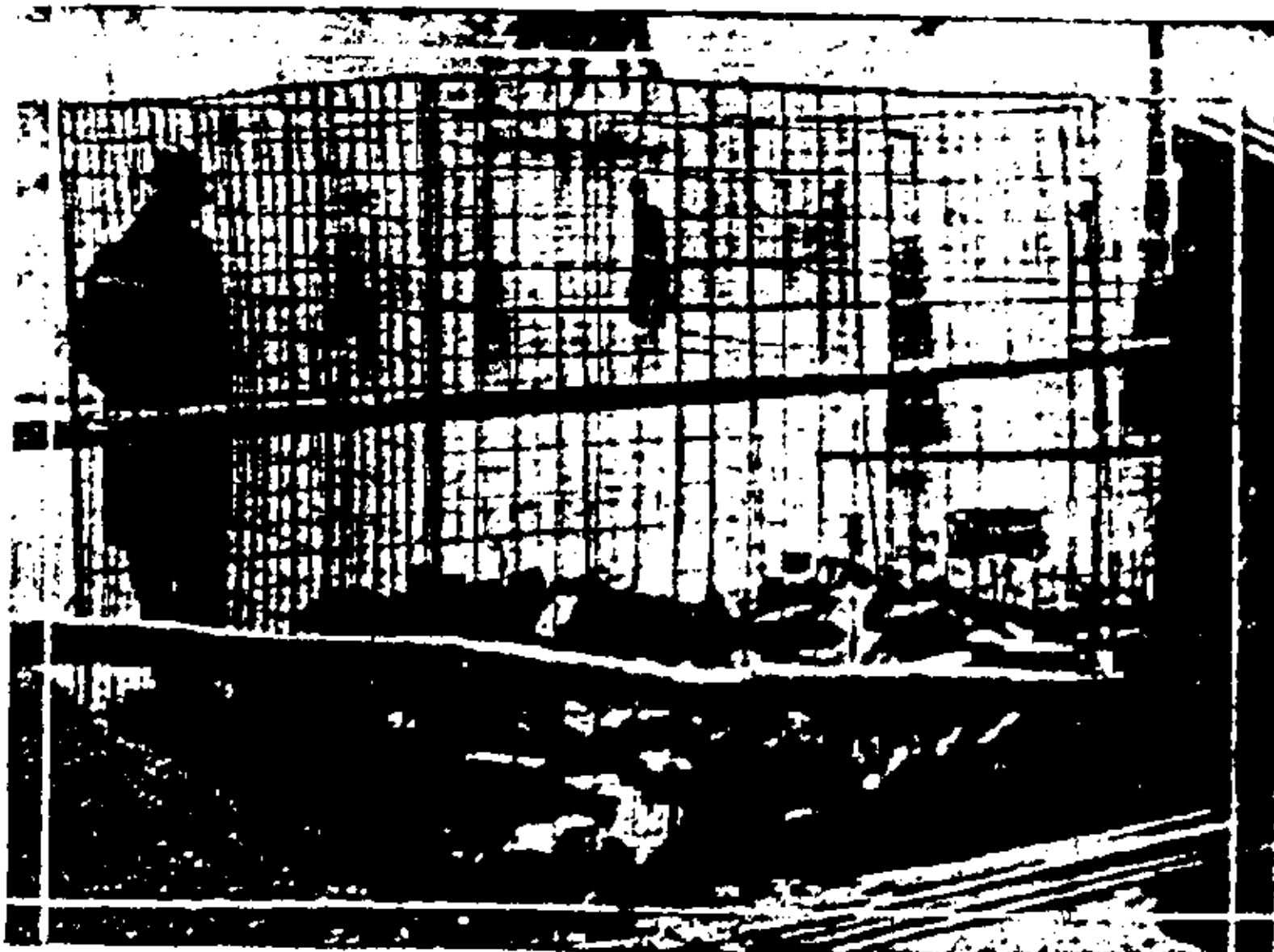
Senko Shimidzu, famous Japanese tennis player, who was just the other day defeated in the Rhode Island Championship.



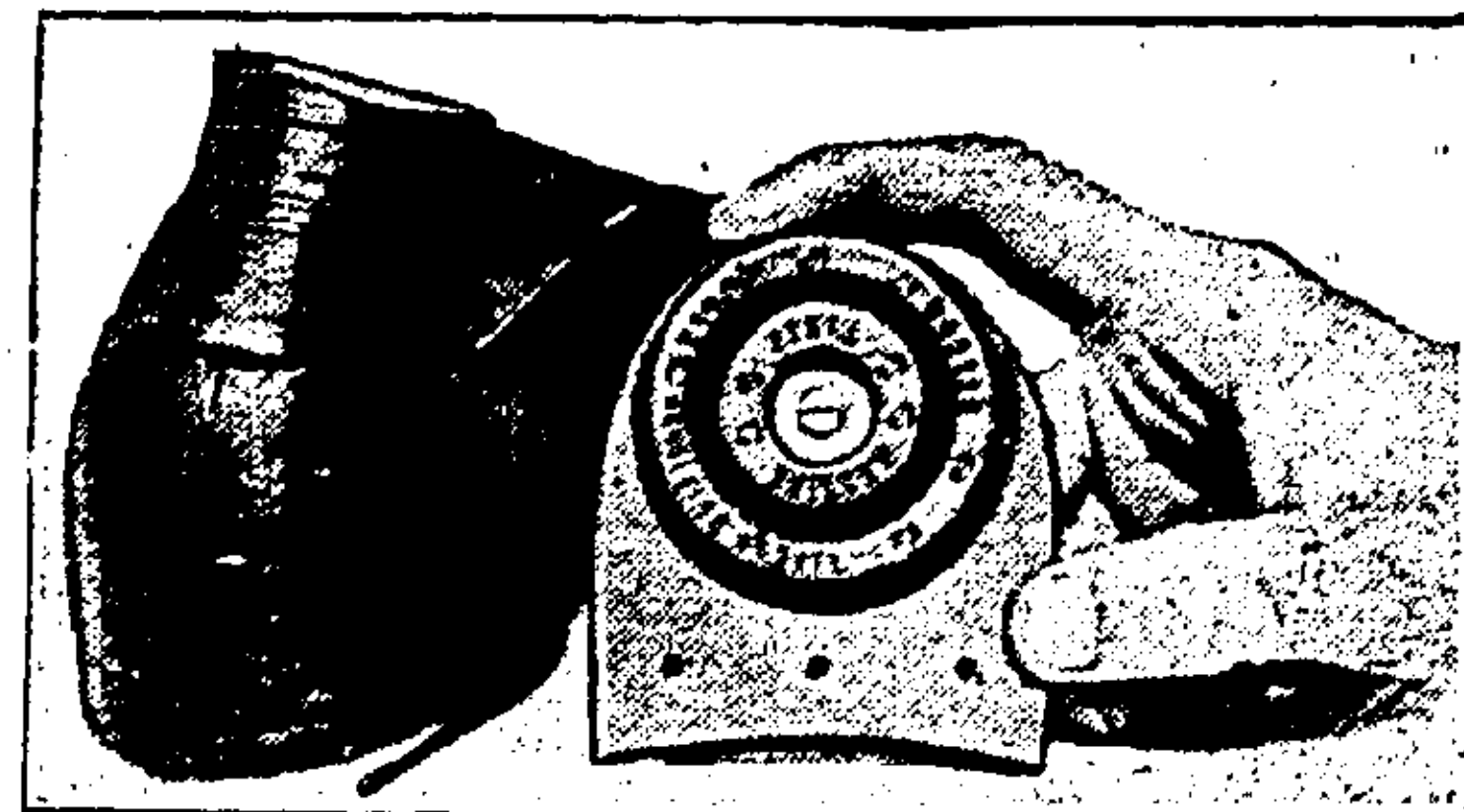
Wounded victims of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, riots being taken in trucks to the police station for treatment and protection. This picture shows the first truckload of wounded picked up after the National Guard troops assumed charge of the situation. Shortly afterwards the fighting died down. The troops were aided by citizens sworn in for special duty.



The new "Side Car Taxicab" which holds two comfortably, recently made its debut in London.



CAGE GUARD FOR WOOD PAVING BLOCKS. In order to prevent pilfering, which might be excused by the coal shortage, a cage has been placed around the wood-paving blocks in London.



D'your shoes "run over" at the heels? The rubber heel pictured here revolves automatically as you walk, wearing down evenly.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Wilbur Spoils a Big Idea—

BY ALLMAN



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HONGKONG TO ENGLAND		HONGKONG TO AMERICA	
STEAMER	DATE	STEAMER	DATE
E. Japan	Aug. 5	E. France	Aug. 13
E. Asia	Aug. 8	E. Britain	Aug. 15
E. Russia	Aug. 12	E. Britain	Aug. 18
Montezuma	Aug. 15	E. Britain	Aug. 21
E. Asia	Aug. 18	E. Britain	Aug. 24
E. Japan	Aug. 21	E. Britain	Aug. 27
E. Russia	Aug. 24	E. Britain	Aug. 30
Montezuma	Aug. 27	E. Britain	Sept. 2

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PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. Silver State ... For Manila ... Aug. 2.

S.S. Silver State ... For Manila ... Aug. 13.

S.S. City of Spokane ... For Manila ... Aug. 20.

S.S. Keystone State ... For Manila ... Sept. 2.

S.S. Wenatchee ... For Manila ... Oct. 2.

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FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG.

S.S. CHINA SEAS ... August 23.

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"WEST ISON" ... 20th Aug.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO.

(Via Shanghai & Japan)

"WEST HENSHAW" ... 25th August.

Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco

and Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE

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HONGKONG TO MANILA.

S.S. NANKING ... 20th August.

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. CHINA ... S.S. NILE

Sept. 16th.

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Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San

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Regular monthly service between

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Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing
RADJA	August	Amsterdam & Hamburg	15th Aug.
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ALDERAMIN	October	Amsterdam & Hamburg	24th Oct.
BOEROE	November	Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Nov.
TOBA	December	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Dec.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS. EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

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The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Abelich, from Osaka.

Miss Haber Hongkong Hotel, from Amoy.

Fanjut, from Tientsin.

Miss Haber Hongkong Hotel, from Amoy.

Yuwuchung, from Shanghai.

0691, from Hankow.

7233, from Tientsin.

2804 0448 7429 5894 3057 0448.

(Wingless Gilman Street), from Tientsin.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1921.

Bastos Manager Astor House, from Macao.

George Taylor Cerpique American, from Oxardcal.

Miss Haber Hongkong Hotel, from Foochow.

Indra, from Hobarttas.

Jaffray St. George Hotel, from Tourane.

Strok Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Swingle Astor House, from Rangoon.

Trading, from New York.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1921.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CONTRACTS FOR JAVA PIERS.

It is stated that important contracts for cranes, piers and other port equipment for the harbour of Tjilatjap, Java, will shortly be on offer.

"SAM BROWNE" BACK IN VOQUE FOR U.S. OFFICERS.

The War Department at Washington has approved the use of the Sam Browne belt as part of regulation uniform for officers. Its use is compulsory.

WOOSUNG DEVELOPMENT.

Chu Tsung-tao, secretary of the Woosung Commercial Port Development Bureau, is shortly proceeding to America. During his absence, Chao Shu-hua will act as chief secretary.

MELBOURNE WATER SUPPLY.

The Melbourne Board of Works, Victoria, invites tenders for the supply of four electrical centrifugal pumps, each with a daily capacity of 12,000,000 gallons, receivable up to August 30.

CONFISCATED OPIUM.

On Tuesday afternoon of last week the opium furnace at Pootung burnt 53 piculs of confiscated opium, last quarter's haul only. At current prices this would be valued at about six lakhs of dollars.

SHANGHAI PAOSHAN TRAMWAY.

Messrs. C. C. Nish, Wu Ting-seng and other Chinese merchants have applied for permission to establish a tramway service from Shanghai to Paoshan. General Ho Feng-ling is said to approve of their plans and has forwarded their petition to Peking, states the vernacular press.

JAPANESE LABOURERS WOULD REFORM SOCIETY.

At the Japan Labour Union (Yukai Kai) mass meeting on July 4 at its headquarters at Tokyo the following resolution was submitted: "Owing to the growing difficulty of living, due to the long continued depression, the class struggle will be intensified. The labourers aim at the reform of Society as their final objective, but their operations for the attainment of that aim will always be conducted from the stronghold of the labour union as their permanent base."

STEEL CORPORATION ORDERS.

The statement of unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation at the middle of May showed a reduction of 439,541 tons in April, bringing the amount of unfilled business down to 5,845,224 tons, the smallest since the close of July, 1919. The reduction was close to expectations in the financial district. Estimates made in the last few days predicted a reduction of about 400,000 tons. The figure at the close of April compares with a total of 6,384,785 tons at the close of March and with 10,359,747 tons at the end of April, 1919. Compared with July of last year when unfilled business amounted to 11,118,458 tons, and the curtailment of new orders began to set in, there has been a reduction of about 48 per cent. in tonnage.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

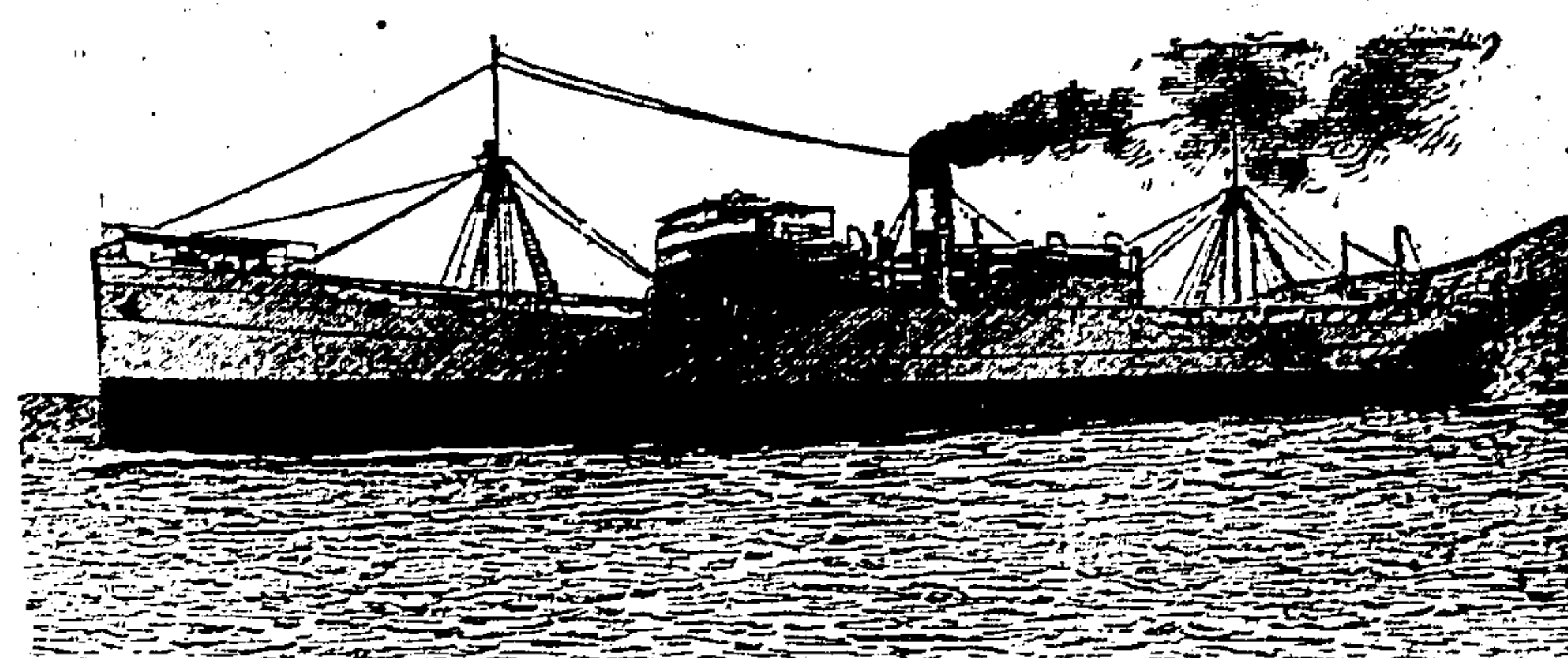
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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

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S. S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.: 5,195-ton gross

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